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THE
LIBRARIES
OF
CALIFORNIA.

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AND
PUBLIC LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

BY
FLORA HAINES APPONYI.

SAN FRANCISCO:
A. L. BANCROFT AND COMPANY.
1878.

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INTRODUCTORY.

In writing of the private libraries of California, I have not sought merely to represent a few of the most extensive private collections in the State, but have attempted rather to bring together records of the books belonging to the reading people and bibliophiles of California. Several of those mentioned have but a modest number of volumes. A few among these are young men with small incomes; their means do not allow them to make extensive purchases, and many a sacrifice is made to procure a coveted work, but they are increasing their little libraries so steadily and so intelligently, that the day will come when their collections will be counted among the largest and most important upon the coast.

If the collector be a man of family, he is creating in his home a safeguard for his children that all the elegant furniture and luxuries in the world could not effect. If children cannot find amusement at home they will seek it abroad. Even if the young taste runs to impossible fairy tales and nonsensical stories, it is better to encourage it. These are only beginnings. Young people will always have a season of reading for amusement before reading for profit.

Many library owners are seriously annoyed by careless book-borrowers, who either re-lend books, or keep them so long that they forget the original owner, and claim them by the law of appropriation. Individuals of otherwise good moral character seem to have no sense of any moral obligation in regard to borrowed books. If they should borrow garment, a fan, a cane, or a boot-jack, from a friend, they would be punctilious in returning it. But when they borrow a book, which the owner probably values much more than garment, utensil or money, they either ill use it or lend to another friend, who will in turn lend it, and when the book finally comes back to its original possessor, it is in a condition which inspires wrath and dismay. A few possessors of choice libraries have suffered so much by such inroads that they have made it a rule not to lend.

I would suggest that a practice already adopted by some of our citizens should become general. These gentlemen, who lend freely to friends, keep a supply of little blank cards always at hand. When the loan of a book is requested, they make a counter-request that the borrower shall place his name, together with the title of the book and date, upon a card, and drop it into a little drawer for the purpose. When the book is returned the card is destroyed. In this way they easily keep trace of their books, and find that it also protects a volume from ill usage.

In passing, it would be well to state that where a book or set of works is mentioned in one library and not in another, it must not always be taken as an indication that it is not included in the latter collection, unless the fact is explicitly stated. I have endeavored to give simple and truthful accounts of the various libraries, public and private, as I have found them, with a mention of their most interesting features. In some libraries certain features have received more elaborate notice than in others. To have treated all in the same manner would have involved countless repetition.

It is with mingled pride and shame that this record, of one literary epoch in the history of our State, is presented for public inspection. Californians have only recently had time or thought to devote to literary culture. "The child is young, but is it not vigorous for its age?"

On the other hand, a number of wealthy Californians live in superb style. They have palatial mansions, luxuriously furnished. A guest is regaled with the most sumptuous food, the most costly wines; well-trained servants attend his slightest bidding; he is driven out in a magnificent equipage, behind blooded horses, controlled by a liveried coachman. But, should he desire to pass a quiet hour in reading, he may search in vain for a book. Every provision is made for the comfort of the body, nothing for the refreshment of the mind. Among these millionaires are a few, who, in the rush and press of a busy life, have simply let other things come first. The majority are vain and ostentatious, with a vulgar love of display ruling their lives.

To this latter element may be attributed the inspiration dictating an eloquent description of the diamonds possessed by San Francisco ladies, which followed closely upon a series of articles on the libraries of the city published some months ago, the spirit of which was: "If we haven't got books, we *have* got diamonds." The result was a scathing editorial from the *London Times*, of September 19th, 1878, in which the following passage occurs:

> San Francisco does not care for art and learning; it has not been educated to see beauty in an intaglio. A brilliant is the measure of its taste, and we cannot affect to be surprised.

The public libraries will speak for themselves. Almost without exception, they have bravely battled with adversity, but have reached solid land at last, piloted by energetic and courageous men. Aside from their mission as popular educators, they exert to-day the best, and almost the only counteracting influence, to draw the youth of our cities away from the dens of corruption enticing on every hand.

The labor involved in my work could hardly be explained, and the unpublished, but not unwritten, portion of my experiences is undoubtedly the most entertaining. No one could be more painfully aware than the writer of the imperfections of the work. Had the support been better, it could have been better and more elaborately done. The public libraries, which I have taken great pains to well represent, have given me no reason to hope that the bare cost of the printing will ever be returned to me, much less any recompense for my time or trouble. Altogether, it has been a faithful and arduous labor to which I have devoted many months of time, with small possibilities and less expectations of profit, and I lay it down with a sense of needed rest.

To those who have given me sympathy, as well as valuable cooperation in my work, I tender my sincere thanks, especially to Mr. H. H. Moore, the well-known book connoisseur, whose assistance has been especially valuable.

F. H. A.

San Francisco,
December, 1878.

THE
PRIVATE LIBRARIES
OF CALIFORNIA.

WILLIAM ALVORD.

MR. ALVORD, for many years president of the Art Association of San Francisco, has a collection of books, numbering a little less than one thousand volumes, devoted to miscellaneous literature. A large proportion of these books relate to the subject of art, consisting of choice engravings, lives of famous painters, histories of art, together with the most valuable modern standard works on the subject.

The collection includes *Monuments des Arts du Dessin*, by Vivant Denon; *Decrits et Expliqués*, A. Duval, Paris, 1829; *Meyer Von Bremen's Gallery; Etchings for the Art Union of London*, by the Etching Club; *Tuscan Sculptures*, by C. C. Perkins; D'Agincourt's *History of Art*, three folio volumes, thick paper, printed only on one side; *Abregé de la Vie des plus Fameux Peintres*, Paris, 1745, three octavo volumes; *Antiquities of Herculaneum*, Martyn and Lettice, London, 1773; *Recueil de Testes de Caracters et de Charges, des-*

sinées par Leo De Vinci, Florentin, 1730; and *Ansichten aus Griechenland*, by Frommel.

The gem of Mr. Alvord's collection is the original manuscript of *The Culprit Fay*, by Joseph Rodman Drake, bound with every edition ever published of that fine poem of the imagination, together with the various illustrations. This was presented to him by his uncle, Hamilton W. Robinson, of New York. In speaking of this poem, Fitz-Greene Halleck, the authors intimate friend and literary partner, quoted the following line from Campbell:

> "Poetry should come to us in masses of ore, that require sifting."

And then added: "It is compact with imagination."

Among works of art decorating the walls of the somewhat contracted little room which serves as a receptacle for the greater portion of the books, are two rustic scenes by Turner, a couple of superior engravings of Hero and Leander and Enee, and a remarkable portrait of Washington Irving executed by Erwin, a promising artist, formerly of San Francisco, but now pursuing his studies in Rome.

MILTON ANDROS.

AMONG our citizens are a few to whom books are a necessity, rather than a luxury. With no distinct purpose of collecting, their tastes demand them, just as the artistic eye craves artistic surroundings, and books crystallize about them naturally.

Such collections are very unlike those gathered by the methodical patron of literature, who acquires what is probably a more systematically arranged library; but they possess more individuality, becoming, as it were, exponents of the tastes of their owners.

To this class belongs the library of Milton Andros, numbering between two and three thousand volumes. The specialty of this collection, if specialty it has, is in the department of history, which is unusually complete for a gentleman's private library, comprising the principal standard works, ancient and modern. It is also very full in poetry and the drama, with all the British and almost all the American poets, and the British dramatists complete. The works of the latter consist of different editions gathered at different times. Altogether, it may be said that Mr. Andros has as complete a collection in these departments as will be found in the library of any gentleman not having a special hobby in that direction. He also has a complete edition of the British Essayists.

Biography, the classics, science and romance, are well represented, and there are a goodly number of standard works of reference. The library also embraces an interesting collection of antiquarian researches, and all the books of African travel and exploration procurable.

No special attention has been shown to bindings in this library, some of the books being in handsome attire, others in plain dress, just as they have been picked up. One of the choicest editions is Scott's complete works, issued by Black Brothers of Edinburgh, in one hundred volumes, really more desirable in many respects than the prized Abbotsford edition. Mr. Andros has, also, many rare editions of the life of Milton, and his works, including the large paper edition, four volumes, royal octavo.

HUBERT H. BANCROFT.

Of all books printed, probably not more than half are ever read. Many are embalmed in public libraries; many go into private quarters to fill spaces; many are glanced at and put away for future reading or reference. Hundreds of tons of public documents are carted from government printing-offices around unclean commercial corners to the paper-mill; while by far the greater part of the effusions sent by self-admiring law-makers to their constituents are scarcely opened until the fire needs kindling.

The most ardent book-lovers are not always the greatest readers; indeed, the rabid bibliomaniac seldom reads at all. To him books are as ducats to the miser, something to be hoarded and not employed. In the elegant apartment of the average collector, in himself, his wife, or children, we should hardly look for the best-improved minds. Connoisseurs in bindings and editions have little taste left for the higher art.

Your true scholar will study a few books, instead of rambling through many. The libraries of professional men are for reference rather than reading. Educational works are the apparatus of mental gymnastics, making no pretensions to intellectual nourishment; they are conned, not read. How few are read of all the millions of bibles sent from the teeming presses of the devout in various languages to convert the world!

Some affect books who care nothing for them; yet all refined persons love their mute companionship, and will have it, though they may not read a page a fortnight. Whether from love or affectation comes the prompting, this harvesting of ripened and recorded thought is the most delightful of accumulatings. So pleasant it is to buy books; so tiresome to utilize them.

Now, to buy books as one buys furniture is one thing; to gather for intelligent and progressive purpose is quite another. In the former instance, beauty and rarity are considered; in the latter, only intrinsic merit. Not that he who most keenly appreciates authorship must necessarily be insensible to elegance, or even to the baser satisfaction of having what few possess. But to set great store on bindings, rare editions, or even illustrations; to care more for the leather and pasteboard, the paper and pictures and print, than for the sparks of immortal mind that illuminate the pages, seems to the earnest, thoughtful man a trifling with the higher good. Yet the most slovenly pedant need not complain if another prefers his immortality gilt-edged and embossed.

In whichsoever category we place Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft and his twenty thousand volumes, certain it is that both signify action, performance. The collection is a means, not an end. Collecting is the least part of it; is, indeed, only the beginning of something infinitely greater, wherein fact absorbs fancy. To him material conditions are shadows; only ideas are substance. A soiled dime tract he might possibly regard as tenderly as the six thousand dollar Mexican *Concilios Provinciales* manuscript. Not that the collecting was a slight affair, or easily accomplished. In some respects it was as novel as the subsequent utilization. First, a field was chosen, a fresh field, the western portion of North America. Everything possible, written or printed within this territory, or elsewhere if relating to it, was purchased.

So far, there was nothing remarkable about it. Time, money, and enthusiasm in a score of years can accomplish something in any direction. But it so happened that throughout a portion of Mr. Bancroft's territory printed matter respecting it was scarce and exceedingly trashy. In Mexico and Central America, where history recorded in Latin characters runs back nearly four centuries, and in aboriginal hieroglyphics as many more, books and manuscripts were abundant. All that was necessary was to watch opportunity and buy as authors would sell.

But throughout the vast region north of Mexico; throughout the Californias and their collateral territories, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada; throughout the Oregon country, which included Washington, Idaho and Montana; in British Columbia and Russian America, there was little in printed books that could be called history, science, or anything else.

What, then, was to be done for a literature here? Make one. History would do for a beginning, and if this was not to be found in books, there was plenty of it in the air, in the mouths of men, and in yet more substantial shape. First, there were the archives of the missionaries, and of the settlers who came immediately after them; the letters and journals of fur-traders, and the records kept at their several forts. Some of the mission archives had been carried away to Mexico; some remained. The pueblo archives had been partially gathered by the government; and throughout the north the records of the fur-companies had been kept by the great companies representing government, but only partially. Much remained to be unearthed.

Mr. Bancroft's library is rich in manuscripts, and his manuscripts are richest in California history. Fourteen men in ten months placed upon his shelves copies and abstracts of the three hundred volumes of documents lodged in the United States Surveyor-General's office in San Francisco. But thrice as much more remained of this kind of material, which was by no means so accessible.

There were yet collections of Spanish documents at Santa Bárbara, Santa Cruz, and other missions; in the public offices at San Diego, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Salinas, and

Santa Clara; in the hands of the old Californian families, such as Bandini, De la Guerra, Castro, Alvarado, Pico, Estudillo; or treasured by such collectors as Hayes, Larkin, Vallejo, and the Archbishop of San Francisco.

Nor was this all. In the memory of men still living was treasured more of living, breathing history, aye, ten times as much as had ever been placed on record in any shape. Here then was the arduous part of it; to gather from a thousand quarters volumes or scraps, to fasten to paper the fleeting recollections of men whose numbers death every day lessened. This Mr. Bancroft did. Thus far it was his greatest achievement; and the hundreds of dictations, narratives, and manuscript histories standing upon the shelves of his library to-day, and which, but for him, never would have been, attest his diligence. It is impossible to overestimate the value of this rich mass of material, rescued absolutely from oblivion; and upon which, to a great extent, the history of this country must forever rest.

The same thing has been done in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska. All these fields Mr. Bancroft has personally visited and labored in, with the exception of the last-mentioned, whither he sent an agent, a Russian gentleman who belonged to his corps of assistants.

The mere mention of one in a hundred of these precious manuscripts—and we could here do no more—would convey little idea of what they are; and feeling that but poor justice has been done this part of the collection, we must pass on to other subjects.

The field next in importance is Mexico, the cradle of the northern settlements, in whose records lie buried the germs of their history. The facilities which enabled Mr. Bancroft to form his immense California collection of manuscripts do not exist with regard to Anáhuac, and his documents on that region, although more numerous than those possessed by any other collector, are not nearly so bulky as the California material; but, then, they possess the extra attraction of venerable age. They embrace unpublished letters and chronicles by military participants in the conquest of the Nahua and Maya countries, by religious fathers who carried forward their work with the cross, and by eye-witnesses of the historic evolutions that followed.

Among the earliest of the original Mexican manuscripts is a pastoral letter in Latin, of 1534, by Joannes de Zumárraga, the first bishop of Mexico, whose zeal was surpassed only by his bigotry, and who owed his preferment to the admiration of Charles V. for his piety. Within its musty parchment cover lies also the approbation of Queen Juana, signed Yo la Reyna. An older manuscript, but of no historical value, is the homiletic of Gregory the Great.

Moralia S. Gregorii Pape, in thirty-five books, and in double-columned Latin text; the small, close Gothic lettering of the fourteenth century, is a marvel of evenness and caligraphic skill. The numerous marginals and references, in Greek style, and the preface and index, which are in larger and more open letters, and of a later period, present less excellencies. The running title consists of blue roman numerals with red tracery, accompanied at times by an index to the contents of the page, in the same style as the marginals. The chapter divisions are, on the other hand, marked in black Arabics, and the same figures in red are used to number the lines. The books begin with large blue head-pieces, adorned with intricate tracery in red and blue, smaller initials of the same class being used at the head of the rare paragraphs, while every sentence starts with a red letter. In the index these initials are very profuse, and occur in alternate red and blue. Red underlining is also frequent, but rubrics are rare. This monument of the patient labor of monastic clerici forms a thick folio volume of vellum leaves, bound in parchment-covered pasteboard, and bearing on the recto of the cover a triangular shield with colored emblazoning.

Less artistic, but, perhaps, more curious specimens of illuminated manuscripts are contained within antique-looking parchment covers, several bound with thongs, which are protected from dust either by a flap that extends from one side of the cover, or by a fastening of thong hooks, and buttons. Among these is the *Colegio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zacàtecas, Escriptura de Protestacion*, a pious address in large, irregular chirography of nine lines to the black-bordered octavo page, illustrated with dazzling pictures and title page in irisated colors. A better illustration of caligraphic art, and at the same time an interesting type of the visionary writings wherein the convent recluse delighted, is furnished by *Angeles, Grandeza y Excelencia de los siete principes*, which consists of a series of prayers and allegories on Heaven and its inhabitants, with an octosyllabic ode in triple measure and assonant rhyme, and with learned marginal references. The careful Roman lettering is illuminated with a profusion of rubricated head-lines, quotations, and capitals. Equally profuse in rubrics, and head-pieces in red and blue ink, is the *Sermones, In Festis*, written in the sixteenth century. Among other religious manuscripts, in more or less artistic penmanship, may be noticed, the diffuse *Obra* of the Canon Conde y Oquiendos, in two volumes, on the apparition of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe; Frey Hieroni Baptista's treatise on the canons regulating marriage, bearing the autograph of the friar; *Amadei, Apocalypsis*, a folio collection of sermons, hymns, and allegories; and *Fray J. de Schevelar, Questiones sobre la Regla de San Francisco.*

Turning from these curious rather than intrinsically valuable books, we come to the gem of the collection, the costly *Concilios Provinciales Mexicanos*, in four large parchment-covered volumes, which form the original record of the proceedings of the first three ecclesiastic councils of Mexico, held in the sixteenth century. This invaluable portion of a national treasure had found its way to Europe, probably through the gross negligence of the same class before whose bigotry fell the aboriginal records during the early days of the conquest. Mr. Bancroft was fortunate enough to discover and secure the prize. The acts recorded in these volumes, together with the petitions and communications, on civil as well as religious affairs, submitted to the councils, bear the autographs and seals of sovereigns, church dignitaries, officials, and leading civilians. They contain the decrees by which a then all-powerful church regulated the secular and ecclesiastic administration of Spanish North America, and with which it left its impress on a race. The first council, which sat in 1555, under Archbishop Alonso de Montúfar, of Mexico, issued a reglamento, in ninety-three chapters, for the rule of parishioners, clergy and Indians; and the second met under the same presidency to adopt the resolutions of the council of Trent, and some additional canons. Despite the comprehensiveness of these decrees, it was found necessary to hold a third council in 1585, under the able Pedro Moya y Contreras, as archbishop and viceroy, assisted by six prelates, by whom the previous acts, as well as those of the later council of Lima, were partially incorporated in the five books of enactments, which became the standard authority for priests and laity throughout the northern continent. The paper on which the acts are written is rough, with frayed edges, and the chirography is most varied, and even intricate, while the text, contrary to what might be expected from a council of prelates, is in Spanish, with only occasional Latin paragraphs. Some of the communications addressed to the prelates are almost ludicrous, albeit of considerable value in depicting the condition of society and affairs at that time. While one urges the necessity of checking the growing vanity of women, another suggests restrictions on their intercourse with monks and priests, and a third petitions that moderate gambling among the clergy may not be interfered with. The autographs form a great attraction, not only from the illustrious character of the names, but from the curious outline of the letters and rúbricas. There, among others, may be seen the autocratic signature, Yo el Rey, of Philip II, the scarcely less imposing patronymic of the viceroy, and the revered signature of the monk-prelate, often restricted to the modest initial, while certain personages and corporations limit themselves to mere rúbricas. The proceedings of the first and third council were published several times in more or less incomplete form, copies of which also exist in the collection.

The acts of a fourth council, held in 1771, exist in two manuscript volumes, formerly belonging to the Mexican Imperial Library, but they do not appear to have been of much importance compared with those of the preceding councils. In a neatly written folio volume, in blue velvet cover, containing the revised catechism by this council, may be seen the autographs of the celebrated primate Lorenzana and his five episcopal coadjutors. The council can have signed but a few copies, and this specimen must accordingly be considered rare. The gorgeously illuminated title-page lends it additional interest.

The division of political history is rich in early originals and copies of documents bearing on Mexico and Central America. Many of the former class belonged at one time to the Imperial Library, while the copies have been obtained from archives in Spain and elsewhere. *Zurita, Brebe y Sumaria Relacion*, of 1554, in parchment binding, is a lengthy dissertation on the tribute system before and after the conquest, addressed to the king by this *oidor*. The *Libro de Cabildo* relates to the municipal acts of the Mexican capital from 1524 to 1529, and includes the names of early settlers. Among the chronicles are the bulky volumes of Duran's *Historia de las Indias de la Nueva España*, in three tratados, on the ancient history of the Indians, and their feasts and rites, of which one volume only has been published lately. The oldest copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, dated 1571, contains several colored illustrations. Its claim to being an original has of late been disputed on the ground of misspelling of Indian names with which Duran, as a Mexican on the mother's side, was known to be familiar. To the same subject is devoted a goodly portion of the still older *Historia Apologética*, and *Historia de las Yndias*, by Las Casas, the champion of the oppressed natives. Some of these volumes have lately been taken in hand by the printer. To this period belong the letters of Cerezeda to the king, dated 1529 and 1533, and describing the state of affairs in Nicaragua and Honduras. A collection of extracts in Spanish, from Muñoz, marked *Central America*, 1545–55, relate to the history of this region, and so do *Velasco, Carta escrita al Rey*, 1558, on the French inroad in Honduras, and *Coronado, Relacion*, 1562, of conquests in Costa Rica. Invaluable for the history of the northern provinces of Mexico are the bulky *Documentos para la Historia Ecclesiastica y civil de la Nueva Vizcaya*, *Materiales para la Historia de Sonora*, and *Documentos para la Historia de Texas*, which consist of reports and journals formed by priests and officials during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and collected from the Mexican general archives. A portion of them have appeared in the published collection of

Documentos para la Historia de Mexico. Memorias de Mexico is a collection of documents on the history of the capital, with particular reference to the foundation of her convents, illustrated by a pen map and plan of the city and surrounding country, dated 1618. Another municipal history is *Alcala, Descripcion de Puebla*, in two parts, carried to 1769, and containing a full account of its buildings, interspersed with sonnets and odes. The crudely colored town plan and map of the district exhibit a striking array of dark-green peaks and red-topped houses, while the rather faded writing is relieved by numerous head-pieces in foliage tracery. *Rivera, Diario Curioso*, is a chronicle of events in Mexico from 1676 to 1696, with a preface by the hand of Bustamante, to whom the work had with reckless generosity been presented by the librarian of the University of Mexico. In this case, however, the gift was judicious, for Bustamante published the document in the *Museo Mexicano* of 1843. A similar *Diario*, by Gomez, of events from 1776 to 1798, has also a preface by Bustamante, and an appendix of printed matter. *Mexico, Archivo General*, is the title of a collection from this archive of curious biographies of Mexican kings and martyrs, in connection with which may be noticed the *Vida de Beatriz de Silva*, the founder of the order of Primera Concepcion.

To the following century belong the valuable *Crónica de la Provincia de S. Pedro y S. Pablo de*

Mechoacan, from 1522 to 1575, by Beaumont, who appears to have been a doctor and man of the world before he retired from social vanities to the purer companionship of friars. A want of judgment is shown in the application of his extensive research, and the influence of the monastery is apparent in the style. Several bright water-color drawings help to illustrate the most remarkable incidents, and the copyist has added a specimen of his artistic skill in a pillar frame for the title page. What Beaumont did for Michoacan, Mota Padilla accomplished for the country northward in the *Historia de la Conquista de la Nueva Galicia*, folio, Guadalajara, 1740, which embraces the political and ecclesiastical history from the conquest to the date of the book. The original is said to exist in the Biblioteca del Carmen, but several copies are extant, as well as a faulty printed issue in *El Pais*, a periodical of 1856, and a better edition in book form, of 1872, by the Mexican Geographical Society. Padilla had also turned churchman, after holding the important position of fiscal to the Audiencia of Guadalajara, and other offices, which doubtless helped to fit him for his future work.

The *Representacion Politico Legal* of Aumada, the advocate of the Mexican Audiencia, is a plea for the free admission of Spanish Indians to secular and ecclesiastical offices; wherein may be found many of the causes, in the form of race prejudice and oppression, which gave rise to the war of independence. In support of this plea appeared the *Representacion Umilde*, of May 2, 1771, by the Ayuntamiento of the capital. *Cartas Americanas*, Querétaro, 1812, in two volumes, contain a translation from the Italian of the learned epistles by Bianchi, dated 1777-9, on the sunken Atlantides and the American aborigines, which form a companion work to De Pauw's. The dedication to Franklin is abstracted.

The *Instrucciones* by the Mexican viceroys Linares, Branciforte, and Revilla Gigedo, to their successors in the government, appear in several volumes. Those of Revilla contain a woodcut portrait of himself, with coat of arms, and give an exhaustive review in two volumes, of the administrative departments, so highly valued as to lead to their publication in 1831. In *Adalid, Causa Formada*, 1815, in three volumes, bound in old-fashioned parchment, is found the trial of prominent supporters of the insurgents in Mexico. A similar trial is given in *Extracto de la Causa* of Matoso, whose case created more than ordinary attention from the fact of his being Relator to the Audiencia. On this tumultuous period bear also *Orizava*, *Libro Noticioso*, an original diary of occurrences in Orizaba from 1812 to 1821, prefaced by Bustamante; and the letter of the leader Domingues on his operations against the Spaniards.

The most important of the modern manuscripts, however, are from the pen of Carlos María Bustamante, the most prolific historical writer of Mexico. He had early gained distinction, not only in the legal profession, but as editor of the *Diaro de Mexico*, and other journals; and, on joining the revolutionary party, toward the close of the Spanish rule, he was elected deputy for his native province of Oajaca. This position he retained for many years, and became, at one time, president *pro tem.* of the Congress. Between the years 1836 and 1841 he was one of the five conservadores of the supreme power, while his brother attained to the presidency of the Republic. Nearly all the important manuscripts left by him, chiefly autographic, passed to the Maximilian Library, and thence to Mr. Bancroft's shelves. The earliest historical effort of note, and which exhibits greater care than the less pure style of later works, is the *Medidas para la Pacificacion de la America Mexicana*, in two parts, which reviews the various branches of administration, and points out the reforms needed to ensure the re-establishment of peace. It was his last plea for Spanish rule, and written during his confinement in the Vera Cruz dungeons, 1817 to 1819. Passing a number of essays, biographies and minor writings, it will be sufficient to enumerate the more important historical narratives of Bustamante, of which are *Materiales para el Cuadro Histórico*, on the events of the autumn of 1822, and *Apuntes para la Historia del Gobierno del General Victoria*, 1825 to 1830, published in his periodical, *Voz de la Patria*. Volumes VI to XIV of the latter are in Bustamante's handwriting, and give the history from 1831 to 1838. A part of this matter, as well as of the *Continuacion del Cuadro Historico*, from 1837 to 1841, in eight volumes, were published in *Gabinete Mexicano*, 1842. Following this is the *Diario de lo Ocurrido*, 1841–3, in four volumes, interspersed with printed matter, and *Memorandum para Escribir la Historia*, from 1844 to 1847, to which belongs the *Invasion de Mexico por los Anglo-Americanos*, printed in 1847. The sequel to the historical series appears in the incomplete *Historia del Gobierno de los Generales Herrera y Paredes*, which carrries the narrative to 1848. The latter part of this manuscript is by a different hand. Two valuable adjuncts to the *Invasion*, by other writers, exists under the titles, *Asedio y Defensa de Mexico*, and *Diario Esactisimo*, 1847.

Whatever has been needed to fill the voids among the published works, in the department of voyages and geography, has been obtained in the shape of manuscript copies from original journals and papers in the archives and libraries of Seville and Madrid, in the Depósito Hidrográfico, the Muñoz Collection, and other sources, together with many original documents. Here are the letters of Alvarado, the co-conquistador of Cortés, relating to the king his South Sea projects from 1534 to 1541; the *Relacion*, by Grijalva, of his oceanic expedition in 1833; the reports of D'Avila on his conquests in the Isthmus region from 1519 to 1524; and of Andagoya, in 1534, on interoceanic communication across Panamá. Hermosilla treats the same subject in his *Memorial* to the king, dated 1556, but advocates the superior advantages of the Honduras route, and is supported in this view by *Aniñon*, *Discurso*, 1565. Among geographic memoirs are, *Ravago*, *Descripcion*, 1572, of the provinces between Mexico and Colombia; *Miranda*, *Vera Paz*, 1575; and Alcalde Mayor Chavez' *Relacion*, on Meztitlan, which has found a place in Ternaux-Compans' collection of *Voyages*, but without the notes on the Indian calendar appended to the manuscript. Zapotitlan province is described in *Niebla*, *Memorial*, 1579, and portions of Honduras in *Yzaguirre*, *Relacion*, 1604–5; *Duarte*, *Relacion*, and *Avila*, *Descripcion de las Islas Guanijas*. *Descripcion de la America*, 1701–10, is a compilation from D'Avity and other geographers, serving chiefly as an introduction to the secret report of the fiscal on the political administration of Spanish-American provinces. *Descripcion de Darien*, is a statement addressed, in 1754, by Governor Remon to the Viceroy, and forming the most complete report ever made on this not yet fully known province. During Spanish rule the archives in America were generally left in undisturbed repose, but, on the accession of Republican administrators, it was resolved to extend the revolutionary ideas even to dust and parchments, and devote them to some use. In the interest of political affairs, the cartridge-manufacturers were accordingly given free access, and a similar favor was granted, for the benefit of trade, to shopkeepers in want of wrapping-paper. It was among a pile of such paper, in a Bogotá store, that this original was found by a friend of Mr. Bancroft, and presented to the library. Another valuable report on the same region is Governor Ariza's *Comentos de Darien*, of 1774.

Metodo para Recibir y Dispachar el Galeon de Filipinas, Cádiz, 1763; *Lynch, Relacion*, 1757, of a voyage along the Honduras coast; and *Oyarvide y Heredia, Diario*, Havana, 1764, relate to navigation. To this class belongs the extensive appendix to *Sharp's South Sea Waggoner*, which describes the ocean routes along the west coast of America, and is illustrated with seventy-two crude ink charts. An autograph preface in Dutch, written in 1692, by the traveler, N. Witsen, refers to the loss of a much larger collection of Pacific charts, sent to the king of Spain. The pasteboard binding, covered with vellum, bears a curious stamped tracery. A part of this coast route is described in a French plaquette, entitled, *Route du Port de Panamá à celui d'Acapulco*.

The division of jurisprudence forms no inconsiderable part of the collection, thanks to the inclination of the Hispano-Americans to forensic lore and phraseology, and to their aptitude for making laws, if not for observing them. So numerous are works of this class, that the press in America has been almost monopolized by them. A characteristic specimen is furnished by the *Iglesia Metropolitana de Mexico, Defensa Jurídica*, Mexico, 1741, which treats of the prerogatives of the chapter when calling at the vice-regal palace. The partly Roman lettering is neat, and the binding presents a curious cloth pattern, embroidered with flowers in silk and silver. Of almost similar contents and exterior, is the *Vozes Jurídicas*, by Velasco y Texada. The remainder of these manuscripts are chiefly municipal and diocesan regulations and pleadings.

Ticknor has made us familiar with the softness of the Spanish language, and its easy versification, particularly in connection with assonant rhyme, for which the rich vowel construction is well suited. This very flexibility has led to great abuse of form, and, among the more impetuous Spanish-Americans, irregularity of metre as well as rhyme is carried to great extreme. It is doubtful whether they can produce a single lengthy work of merit, although short lyric pieces of great beauty are not wanting. Of these there are numerous instances in the several volumes of collected poems in the library, and also among the collegial exercises which appear under the titles of *Universidad de Mexico, Acto Literario*, July, 1803, in honor of the visit of Viceroy Iturrigaray; *Garcia, Vexamen*, at the Palafoxian college of Pueblo, 1795; and *Medrano y Penaloza, Alegoria*, Guanajuato, 1782. *Consejos Económicos*, 1799, is a pretentious epistolar poem, of little merit, by *Terralla y Landa*, in eighteen cantos, with notes and postscriptum, and in octosyllabic triple measure with irregular rhyme. Of equal merit and pretence is the satirical *Poema Cómico sobre la Aparicion de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*, by Avila y Uribe, written in dialogue, alternate assonant rhyme, and varying metre. A more interesting volume, with curious tables for verse-making, acrostics, riddles, and neat illuminations, is the *Palafox y Mendoza, Cliónico Panegírico*, Puebla, 1730, consisting of a series of elegies, hymns and sonnets, often in consonant rhyme, in honor of the saintly prelate of this name. Among the several volumes of original and translated dramas, in verse and prose, is a short essay on the art of acting, daintily written on yellow, gilt-edged paper. There are, also, a large number of treatises on the origin of the Indians, on logic, agriculture, mining, and translations of Latin classics.

This concludes the review of the manuscript collection, which, large as it is, forms but a small proportion compared with the printed matter in the same field. Mr. Bancroft is constantly adding fresh books, chiefly new publications; for of old works bearing on the Pacific states there are few extant which are not represented in the collection, in one form or another. Thus, a few of the rare editions of the beginning of the sixteenth century exist only in later reprints; but even of the rare issues this library possesses a larger and more complete set than any other in America. Peter Martyr, the fountain-head of American history, whence so many of the early compilers drew their information, is represented in three editions: *De Insvlis Nvper Inventis*, Coloniæ, 1532, bearing on the title-page the wood-cut portrait and coat-of-arms of Charles V.; *Oratoris clarissimi de rebus Oceanicis & Orbe nouo*, Basileæ, 1533; and the Venetian edition of 1534. Earlier in date is the *Supplementi Chronicarum ab ipso Mundi*, recast from Patre Jacobo Phillippo Bergomate, ordinis Heremitaruz, Venice, 1513, in old clasp binding, with metal corners and stamped arabesque; but which disposes of the newly discovered continent in a short chapter entitled, "De quattuor q maximis insulis in india extra orbem nuper inuentis." *Libro di Benedetto Bordone Nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'Isole*, dated 1528, presents a striking contrast between its large, clear type and small, crude maps. The *Novvs Orbis Regionvm ac insvlarvm veteribvs incognitarvm*, 1532, by John Huttich, although best known under the name of the voluble Simon Grynœus, who wrote the preface, contains, in addition to the collection of general voyages, an epitome of Vespucci's four voyages and Martyr's *De Insvlis*. *Apiani, Introdvctio Geographica*, bears the imprint Ingolstadii, 1533, and *La Cosmographia*, that of Anvers, 1575; while Munster's bulky cosmographies are dated 1545, 1553, 1598, and 1614. An earlier German issue is the *Weltbŭch Spiegel vnd bildtnis des gantzen Erdtbodens von Sebastiano Franco Wördensi*, of 1533, in four books. Remarkable for highly colored and curious maps and title-pages are the Atlases, with text, of Mercator and Ortelius, dated 1569 and 1571. An early edition exists of that most learned compilation, *Ramusio, Delle Navigationi*, in three folio volumes, the first bearing date 1554, the last, 1565. The third volume relates wholly to America, and contains three of Cortés' relations, part of Oviedo's histories, Alvarado's letters, Vaca's relation, Guzman's expedition to north-western Mexico, and other valuable matter, forming perhaps the most important collection of the kind. In Hakluyt's famous and rare black-letter edition in three volumes, London, 1599, the last volume is also devoted to the new continent, and contains many valuable journals, although much is borrowed from Ramusio. As a supplement to this stands the *Selection of Curious, Rare and Early Voyages*, of 1812. Connected with the *Historia del gran Reyno de la China*, Anvers, 1596, is an interesting *Ytinerario del Padre Cvstodio fray Martin Ignacio*, giving a description of New Spain, as observed during a journey through the country.

In the following century the cosmographic works give way to quaint black-letter compilations, more or less bulky and curiously illustrated, at the head of which stands the rare and costly editions of Purchas, his *Pilgrimage*, London, 1614, which is incomplete, and his *Pilgrimes*, of 1625–6, in five large folio volumes. The set must have proved costly to him also, for it is reported that he died in destitute circumstances, the result of losses on his literary venture. *Gaspar Ens*, *West-vnnd Ost Indischer Lustgart*, Cöllen, 1618, in two parts, is chiefly devoted to American expeditions; and the *West-Indische Spieghel* by Athanasium Inga, 1624, to exposing the cruelty of the Spaniards toward the Indians, a labor of love to the Dutch writers. *Philoponus*, *Nova Typis Transacta Navigatio Novi Orbis*, Monacho, 1621, is truly curious with its startling illustrations of monsters. Copies of this edition often differ in contents and arrangement. Another *Novvs Orbis*, by De Laet, 1633, appeared originally in Dutch, a few years before. *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*, 1671, by his countryman Montanus, is the best of the Dutch works in the collection. A German translation appeared two years later. *Gottfriedt*, *Newe Welt*, 1655, forms an abridgment of a larger collection, and is attributed by some bibliographers to Abelinus, who began the *Theatrum*. In *D'Avity*, *Le Monde*, Paris, 1637, a large folio volume is devoted to America, and four others to the old world. *Ogilby*, *America*, is dated 1671. Two encyclopedic geographies of America appear under *Villa-Señor y Sanchez*, *Theatro*, 1746; and the valuable *Alcedo*, *Diccionario*, in five volumes, of which an English translation also exists. A great aid to the study of Pacific coast voyages is *Cabrera Bueno*, *Navegacion*, which includes a coast pilot of the west coast of America. To the region further north belongs the very rare little book entitled *Neue Nachrichten von denen Neuentdekten Insuln in der See Zwischen Asien und Amerika*, 1776, probably by Shamaleff, which treats of Russian discoveries in Alaska. Under personal voyages come *Gemelli Careri*, *Giro del Mondo*, 1699, *Dampier's Voyage*, in four volumes, of the same date; Funnell's account of the same cruise; *Sharp's Voyages*, 1684; *Lussan*, *Wafer*, the series of Buccaneer voyages of this period; *Rogers*, 1718; *Shelvocke*, *Betagh*, *Anson*; Cook's and Vancouver's several editions in English and French; *Parkinson*, *Portlock and Dixon*, *Meares*, *La Pérouse*, *Forster*, *Krusenstern*, 1813, *Langsdorff*, *Lisiansky*, *Kotzebue*, *Roquefeuil*, *Beechey*, *Petit-Thouars*, *La Place*, *Duhaut-Cilly*, *Belcher*, *Simpson*, and, above all, the rare and costly set of twenty quarto volumes, with eight folio volumes of plates, the *United States Exploring Expedition*, under Wilkes, 1844–58. Only one hundred copies of this edition were printed, and very few complete sets are now to be found.

Among the collections of voyages are: Harris' two large folio volumes of 1705; *Naaukeurige Versameling*, Leyden, 1707, in thirty volumes, by Van der Aa, which has been severely criticized for its many exaggerations. A reduced form of this set is found under *Gottfried, De Aanmerkenswaardigste*, 1727, in four large folios; the *Churchill* and *Harleian* collections, 1745–52; forming ten volumes; *Drake*, 1771; *Forster;* Berenger's French collection, 1788–9, in nine volumes; the Spanish *Viagero Universal*, 1796–1801, in forty-three volumes; and about twenty minor collections in different languages. To the present century belong: *Burney's Chronological History of Voyages*, in five volumes; Pinkerton's excellent *General Collection*, in seventeen volumes, and his *Modern Geography*, in three volumes; *Boucher de la Richarderie*, *Bibliothèque*, six volumes; *La Harpe*, *abrégé*, in twenty-four volumes; *Kerr*, in eighteen volumes; and the *Annales* and *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, issued periodically since 1809, and forming over two hundred volumes.

A decided departure from the hackneyed compilation and reviews of well-known voyages was made by Navarrete, in the publication of *Coleccion de los Viages y Descubrimientos que Hicieron por mar los Españoles*, 1825–37, in five volumes, which contain a series of hitherto unpublished documents on the voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, and others. To the same author is due the able preface to *Relacion del Viage hecho por las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana, en el año de* 1792, wherein he reviews previous voyages to the north-west coast of America. The laudable endeavor to find new fields and new material, and thus to verify or to correct former publications, rather than to reproduce them and their errors, this has become the task of the various geographical societies of England, France, Germany, United States and Mexico, whose transactions are well represented in this collection. Those of Mexico deserve special attention for their extensive and thorough statistical and descriptive researches on the various states.

The division relating to personal travels, which form the characteristic publications of our age, are numbered by the thousand, and embrace the rarest work as well as the most insignificant pamphlet, from the travels and geographic memoirs of the illustrious Humboldt, which cover several shelves, to the brief account of a railroad trip. The Central American region, which has been somewhat neglected by writers since the conquest, is again to the front with a long list of descriptions in various languages. The works on Mexico are still more numerous, and those on California and Oregon, including the countries north and west, from Alaska to Montana and Texas, are innumerable, owing to the attention called to this region by the gold discovery, and by its geographical position. The scientific information therein is based on the numerous reports of government and railroad explorations.

On the subject of history the collection is equally complete. Gomara is represented by the *Historia General*, Anvers, 1554, *Historia de Mexico*, of the same imprint, and several other editions, including *Historia di Don Ferdinando Cortès*, Venetia, 1560, in clear script type. This hero is the subject of quite an array of special narratives and biographies, from the early editions of Coloniæ, 1532, and the German of Augspurg, 1550, to the latest collection of papers. *Benzoni*, *La Historia del Mondo Nvovo*, is found in the Italian edition of 1572, the Latin of 1578 and 1589, and the English of 1857; *Acosta*, *De Natvra Novi Orbis*, bears the imprint Salmanticæ, Apud Guillelmum Foquel, 1589; and his *Historia Natural y Moral*, that of Sevilla, 1590, of which there is also an English version dated 1604. To this group belongs *Oviedo*, part of whose histories appeared as early as 1526, but the complete edition, *Historia General y Natural de las Indias*, in four large volumes, was issued only in 1851–55, under the supervision of José Amador de los Rios, and by the authority of the Real Academia. Six collections of extracts from Martyr, Cortés and Oviedo, besides a number of separate abridgments, exist between the dates 1532–55.

The works of the following century begin with the first printed general history of America, the esteemed *Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos*, in four volumes, of the rare edition of 1601, by the royal chronicler, Antonio de Herrera. The superior edition of 1730, and the English translation of 1775 are also here. This is followed by the curious *Monarchia Indiana*, by Torquemada, in three bulky volumes, which are particularly profuse in their account of the aborigines. The library possesses the superior edition of 1723. Similar in character, and based on Torquemada, is *Vetancvrt, Teatro Mexicano*, which appeared later in the century. Of an earlier date than these noted works is *Gaspar de Villagrá, Historia de la Nveva Mexico*, Alcata, 1610, an epic in thirty-four cantos, preceded by several lyric pieces, and chiefly in blank verse, triple measure. The valiant captain poet dedicates it to the king, and adds a crude wood-cut portrait of himself, as he appeared at the age of fifty-five.

To this period belongs *Bernal Diaz, Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva-España*, 1632, embracing the years, 1518 to 1547, when the author died. The title of True History may probably have had something to do with the delay in its publication, as well as with the many translations which subsequently appeared. The library possesses four versions, besides the original. An interesting little volume is the *Historie Del Signor D. Fernando Colombo*, by his son, Venetia, 1709, in a narrow 16mo form, which has been declared a forgery by some bibliogonostes, but without just reason. *Pizarro y Orellana, Varones Ilvstres del Nvevo Mvndo,* is dated 1639, and in the same year was published Solórzano Pereira's great work, *De Indiarvm Ivre. Iuan Diez de la Calle, Memorial y Noticias Sacras y Reales,* of 1646, is a compendium of political geography, with statistical accounts of secular, as well as ecclesiastic offices, in America, for the use of the Council of the Indies. Later in the century appeared the first English account of Spanish-American affairs in the peculiar, yet meritorious, *New Survey,* by Thomas Gage, whose exposures have drawn upon him the odium of Catholic writers.

A prominent feature in the historical department is the missionary chronicle of the ecclesiastic provinces, which constitutes almost the only original record of many districts, even in political matters. They are as a rule verbose, and full of miraculous occurrences and religious sentiments, which tend to increase the obscurity surrounding the interpolated facts. Although they are rare and costly, Mr. Bancroft has been so fortunate as to secure a nearly complete collection, including the very rare *Remesal, Historia de la Provincia de S. Vincente de Chyapa y Guatemala,* Madrid, 1619; *Grijalua, Crónica de la Orden de N. P. S. Augustin,* Mexico, 1624; *Dávila Padilla, Historia de la Provincia de Santiago de Mexico,* 1625; *Ribas,* *Historia de los Trivmphos*, 1645, one of the rarest, and particularly valuable for the history of the Californias, since it treats of the north-western provinces of Mexico, which form the portal to those states. Even more rare are Burgoa's *Palestra Historial*, and *Geográfica Descripcion*, Mexico, 1670 and 1674, the standard authorities for the south-west provinces of Mexico. *Arlegui, Chrónica de Zacatecas*, 1737; *Espinosa, Chrónica Apostólica*, 1746; and its continuation, *Arricivita, Crónica Seráfica*, relate to the Propaganda Fide missions in Mexico; while Florencia's incomplete *Historia*, 1694, and Alegre's lengthy records, contain a full account of Jesuit labors. The latter was published only in 1841, in three volumes, and then at the instance of the patriotic Bustamante.

Returning to secular writings, we notice the elegant *Historia de la Conquista de Mexico*, by Solis, Madrid, 1684, which has been honored with more reprints and translations than perhaps any other Spanish-American standard work. Besides this first edition the library has four Spanish versions, two English, and one French. The continuation of this history appeared in 1743, under the name of Salazar y Olarte. What Solis' work is to Mexico, *Cogolludo, Historia de Yucathan*, 1688, may be said to be to this province, in a historic, if not rhetorical, sense; and *Villagutierre, Historia de el Itza*, 1701, to Guatemala. In 1699 and 1700 appeared a number of now rare pamphlets on the famous Scots' colony at Darien. That most clear and delightful *Storia Antica del Messico*, by Clavigero, 1780–1, in four volumes, together with an English translation in two volumes, treats not only of the ancient history of the Aztecs, but of the conquest. Of the projected *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*, by Muñoz, only one volume was ever published, which bears the date of 1793. The valuable and already rare collection of *Barcia*, *Historiadores Primitivos*, 1749, in three volumes, contains very full accounts of Columbus and other early voyagers.

Despite the internal disorders, and consequently backward condition of Mexico, the nation did not fail to respond to the efforts of such men as Humboldt and Navarrete to teach her the value of the literary treasure she possessed, and under the guidance of Bustamante and others a movement was inaugurated for the collection and preservation of historical and archæologic material, which has borne the most glorious fruit. Not only have literary societies been formed to carry on the work, but the government has set a good example by issuing, as a folletin to the *Diario Oficial*, a series of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*, 1853–7, in twenty-one volumes. This forms one of the most valuable collections extant, and refers to nearly every Spanish North American country, the journals of early expeditions to the north and northwest of Mexico being particularly interesting. Among other collections of rare and original documents are those of Cárdenas' in seven volumes, referring to the early days of the conquest, and Icazbalceta's in two large volumes, containing some of the choicest documents on Mexican history. *Cavo, Los Tres Siglos de Mexico*, is a valuable history of the Spanish rule, which Bustamante rescued from oblivion and issued in 1836–8, in three volumes. *Calvo, Recueil Complet des Traités*, in sixteen volumes, relates chiefly to diplomatic affairs in Latin America, and the *Diario de Córtes*, of Spain, published since the beginning of this century, and occupying several shelves in the library, are full of legislative measures for the American possessions.

The prolific and meritorious Bustamante, to whom full reference has been made under manuscripts, is also represented by a large number of printed books, the chief of which have already been named. Of the one hundred and seven titles of works from his pen, ten are of an original historic character, in from one to seven volumes each, nine are edited, nine are periodicals, and the remainder miscellaneous memoirs and pamphlets. Another celebrated contemporary statesman and historian was Lucas Alaman. He went to Europe at an early age, published there a number of articles and pamphlets, and on returning to Mexico received the port-folio of Ministro de Relaciones. In 1849 he issued two volumes of *Disertaciones sobre la Historia de la República*, adding in 1849 the third volume, and also the first of his *Historia de Mé-*

jico, which was completed in 1852, in five volumes. These works rank among the best Mexican productions, in a literary as well as historical sense, possessing a clear simplicity of style which is so rare among writers of his race. Carbajal Espinosa is also a good writer, but his chief work, the *Historia de Mexico*, 1862, in four volumes, is largely plagiarized. *Rivera, Historia de Jalapa*, 1869–71, in five volumes, embraces much of the general history of the Republic. Of importance for the history of the northern states of Mexico are the various *Noticias* by Escudero. Among French writings on Mexico are the *Lettres*, the two *Mexique*, and several minor works, by Chevalier, and the *Journal*, *Mexique*, and *Deserts*, by Domenech, while English works are represented by such names as Prescott, Helps, and Brantz Mayer.

The Californias had early become an object of attention, owing to the wealth in pearls and metals attributed to them since the time of Cortés; and although, by the middle of the eighteenth century, there were merely a few missions to indicate the peaceful conquest of Lower California, yet Venegas considered the country of sufficient importance to honor it with a chronicle in three volumes, the *Noticia de la California*, Madrid, 1757, of which the collection also possesses the English translation of 1759, and the French of 1767. The rapid translation of Venegas encouraged others to follow his example, as for instance Baegert, an ex-mission-

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ary of that country, with *Nachrichten von der Amerikanischen Halbinsel California*, 1772; Clavigero with his clear Italian version, *Storia della California*, 1789; and a dominican missionary with three letters under the title of *Noticias*, 1794, traced by Mr. Bancroft to the pen of Fray Luis Sáles. The chronicle of the Upper California missions was published within eighteen years of their foundation in the *Relacion Historica de la Vida y Apostólicas Tareas del venerable Padre Fray Junípero Serra, y de las Misiones que fundó en la California*, Mexico, 1787, by his disciple, the future guardian Francisco Palou. Of this rare work the collection has several copies. Palou also wrote the *Noticias de las Californias*, containing a detailed history of Upper California from 1768 to 1784, and many important data on Lower California. This work was published in the *Documentos par la Historia de Mexico*, and reprinted in 1874, at San Francisco, in four volumes. Besides the numerous books of travels referring to the Pacific slope, there are several special histories under Irving, Forbes, Greenhow, Dunn, Cutts, Frost, Capron, Annals of San Francisco, Tuthill, Dwinelle, Gray, Hall, and others. Federal and state government reports, congressional and legislative journals, and pamphlets innumerable, cover the rest of the field.

Codes, law reports, and briefs, form a large division, not only for the California region, but for Mexico and Central America, including several sets of Leyes and Recopilaciones, and among them *Puga, Provisiões, Cedulas, Instruciones*, 1563, the earliest collection of laws issued from the Mexican press.

Theology claims the first book printed in America, the *Escala Espiritual*, which appeared at Mexico, probably as early as 1536, from the press introduced by Cromberger at the end of 1535. Indeed, the church almost monopolized printing in early times, and of the less than one hundred books printed in America during the sixteenth century, seventy-four are ecclesiastic manuals, catechisms and regulations. Of the *Escala* no copy is now to be found, the earliest imprint in existence being that of 1540 in the *Manual para Adultos*. Equally rare is the fine copy, on Mr. Bancroft's shelves, of *Doctrina Cristiana*, a catechism for the instruction of Indians, which was printed at Mexico, 1546, by order of Bishop Zumárraga. The size is octavo, with narrow margins, and the type, heavy Gothic, relieved by numerous small head-pieces in tracery. On the title-page, within the tassels of a prelate's hat, is a small wood-cut, representing the bishop in the act of blessing a number of kneeling women. A second *Doctrina* bears the date 1575. Preceding this issue from the Mexican press is the *Bvlla Confirmationis*, 1568, conferring certain privileges on the mendicant orders. The title-page bears a crude wood-cut of the crucified Saviour, with two adorers at his feet. *Sermonario*, Mexico, 1577, is a homiletic in the Aztec language.

The religious publications of the following century present an imposing array, including accounts of miraculous apparitions, and biographies of saintly individuals, wherein the chief object is to illustrate christian virtues rather than events. Discursive and obituary sermons are still more numerous, one set alone in the collection numbering forty-nine volumes, with over one thousand sermons, which owe their publication to pious admirers, or to persons whose vanity have been tickled by some flattering allusion. In the funeral sermons there is often no reference to the deceased, except in the fulsome eulogy on the title-page. *Gonzales Dávila, Teatro Eclesiástico*, 1649–55, is invaluable on early church affairs in America, and so is *Mendieta, Historia Eclesiástica Indiana*, written at the close of the sixteenth century, but published only in 1870. A significant work is the *Reglas y Constituciones* of the Inquisition, Mexico, 1659.

Tratado breve de Medecina, by Farfan, 1579, is interesting from the fact that it is one of the two medical treatises published in Mexico during this century. Of an earlier date is *Monardes, Historia Medicinal*, 1574, in three parts, the earliest issue of the complete work. To the following century belongs the celebrated work on American botany, *Hernandez, Nova Plantarum*, Romœ, 1651, and his *Medici* in three volumes. Less complete is *Erasmus Franciscus, Guineischer und Amerikanischer Blumen-Busch*, Nurnberg, 1669, all three illustrated.

The historical works on America, from the earliest times, contain more or less extensive speculations on the origin of the new race, strange animals, and curious things, which had risen out of the Sea of Darkness. The geocentric and discoidal theories of ecclesiastic teachers had been overthrown, and while closet philosophers went back to Greek and Roman writers for light to help them in their groping, the orthodox convent historians renewed their application to Holy Writ. The one race theory predominated, but as to the nation which had emigrated to America, and the route followed, the opinions were as numerous as the writers. Among the special works on this subject are, *García, Origen de los Indios*, which reviews at some length the various theories current in the sixteenth century; *George Horn, De Originibus*, 1652; *Spizelius, Elevatio Relationis*, 1661, which supports the Israelitic origin; and *De Pauw, Recherches*, 1770, three volumes.

The archæologic division includes also the *Idea de una Nueva Historia*, by the unfortunate antiquary Boturini; *Cabrera, Teatro Crítico;* the learned essay of Leon y Gama on *Las Dos Piedras; Bradford's American Antiquities; Morton's Crania;* and the histories of Sahagun and of Veytia, whose manuscripts on aboriginal history and customs were discovered and published in this century. The National Book of the Quichés was issued in 1857, by Scherzer, under the title of *Las Histo-*

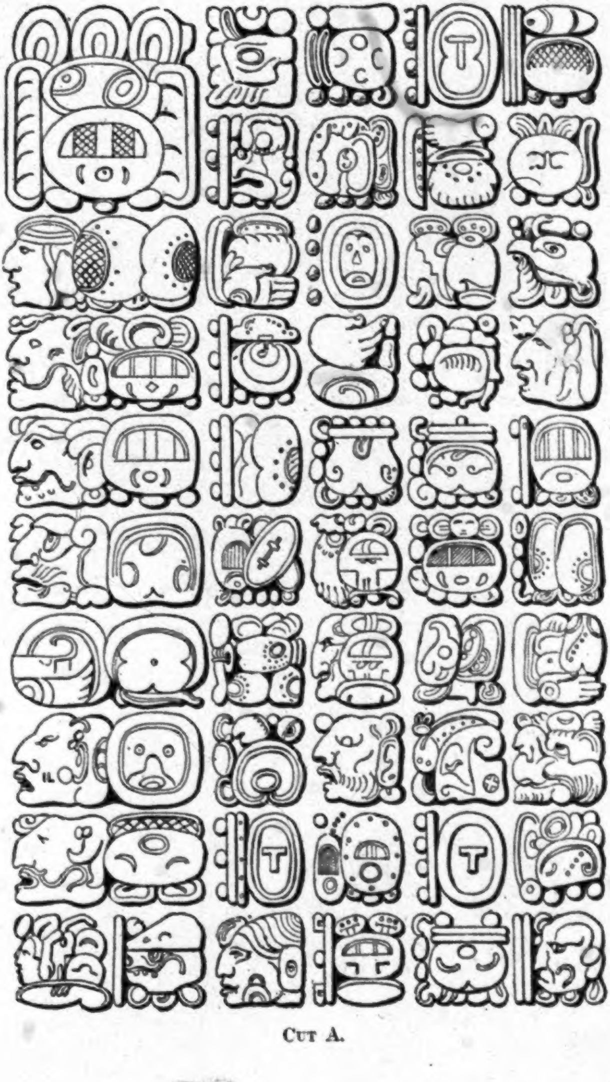
rias del Origen de los Indios, and as *Popul Vuh*, by Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg. The writings of the latter on Indian history, customs, and antiquities, form quite a large set in this collection, among which are the valuable *Histoire des Nations Civilisées*, in four volumes, and the illustrated interpretation of Maya hieroglyphics in the *Manuscrit Troano*. *Müller, Geschichte der Amerikanischen Urreligionen*, forms the ablest review of American mythology. Among the imperial folio sets on antiquities are the famous edition of *Kingsborough's Mexico* in nine bulky volumes, and the *Antiquités Mexicaines*; *Waldeck, Voyage Pittoresque*, presents the first information on the grand ruins of Yucatan, while *Nebel, Viaje*, contains the only extant drawings of those at Quemada. The works of Squier, Stephens, accompanied by Catherwood's drawings, Charnay, illustrated by a folio set of photographs, and other travelers, give new and corroborating descriptions of Mexican and Central American relics, while the whole of these, and a thousand other treatises on Indian history, customs, languages, mythology, and antiquities, are embodied in Mr. Bancroft's five volumes, entitled *The Native Races of the Pacific States*.

In connection with the numerous religious manuals in native dialects, chiefly Aztec, are often found brief grammatical rules and vocabularies, which must always make these books valuable to the student. Special vocabularies were also issued, and among them the very rare *Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana*, of 1571, by Molina, in Mexican as well as Spanish, which proved of great value in writing the *Native Races*. Linguistics include *Hervas, Catálogo* and *Adelung, Mithridates*, in five volumes, with the dominical prayer in nearly five hundred dialects. One of the four volumes, prepared by Vater, refers to American tongues. The extensive and valuable treatises by Buschmann, Ludewig, Veniaminoff together with Shea's series, and the Mexican works of Orozco y Berra and Pimentel might be mentioned. As the earliest work on American bibliography, the three volumes of *Leon de Pinelo, Epitome de la Bibliotheca*, are of great interest.

The most valuable collection in the department of periodic literature is that of the *Gazetas de Mexico*, issued between 1784 and 1821 as a summary of current events and interesting facts in New Spain, with illustrations. Mr. Bancroft has been so fortunate as to secure from the Maximilian Library the complete set of forty-nine volumes, which is now priceless. *Alzate, Gacetas de Literatura*, Mexico, 1790–4, belongs rather to the scientific class. Publications of learned societies, quarterly and monthly journals in English, French, German, and Spanish, are well represented, including every monthly periodical which has appeared in California. Pacific Coast newspapers, from the files of the rare *Alta California*, the complete Sacramento *Union* and San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, to the latest county paper, are ranged in files numbered by the hundred. Calendars are also numerous, particularly the Mexican. Nor are belles-lettres neglected, but they are chiefly such as have been printed within the territory and collected with a view to form data for a history of Pacific Coast literature. A fine selection of ancient and modern classics is, of course, at hand, together with several shelves of dictionaries, encyclopedias, and bibliographies, including Brunet, Sabin, Stevens, Ternaux and others.

Among the curiosities of the library are specimens of the first printing in California, issued from a small press which had been introduced from Boston, in 1833, by Zamorano, the private secretary of Governor Figueroa. The earliest specimen, dated Monterey, 16 de Enero de 1833, is a circular by José Figueroa, announcing his arrival and assumption of the governorship. An autographic rúbrica is attached to the printed name. The type is small pica, and the impression faulty and blurred. A very fair specimen of printing, however, is presented in the first book, a neat 16mo, entitled *Reglamento Provicional para el Gobierno Interior de la Ecma, Diputacion Territorial de la Alta California.* Monterey, 1834. Imprenta de A. V. Zamorano y Cª., treating of the internal regulations of the territorial assembly, in fourteen titulos and seventy-six clauses. But this claim of being the first book has long been unjustly held by the better known *Manifiesto a la Republica Mejicana que hace el General de Brigada José Figueroa*, a 16mo from the same press, dated 1835. It forms a review and defense of Governor Figueroa's administration, and was issued immediately after his death, in an edition of one hundred copies, which were distributed in accordance with his orders. The first school book appeared from the same press in 1836, under the title of *Catecismo de Ortología*, dedicated to the pupils of the normal school at Monterey, by Director Romero. It is a 32mo edition of sixteen pages.

This review of a Pacific Coast library would be incomplete without some reference to the aboriginal writings, which have reached their greatest excellency in the Anáhuac and Usumasinta regions. The Aztec hieroglyphics, which are of a far more complex order than the Dighton and other rock inscriptions in the north, consist of pictorial and symbolic ideography, and occasionally of cruder phonetics; but they had not yet approached the higher border-land of letters, as the Maya characters appear to have done. Indeed, it is possible that a later Champollion may accord the Maya tablets at Palenque an alphabetic rank. The interpretation of the Aztec records has met its greatest difficulty from the frequent use of a double system of symbols by clerical chroniclers, one exoteric, the other esoteric. As to phonetics, they enter



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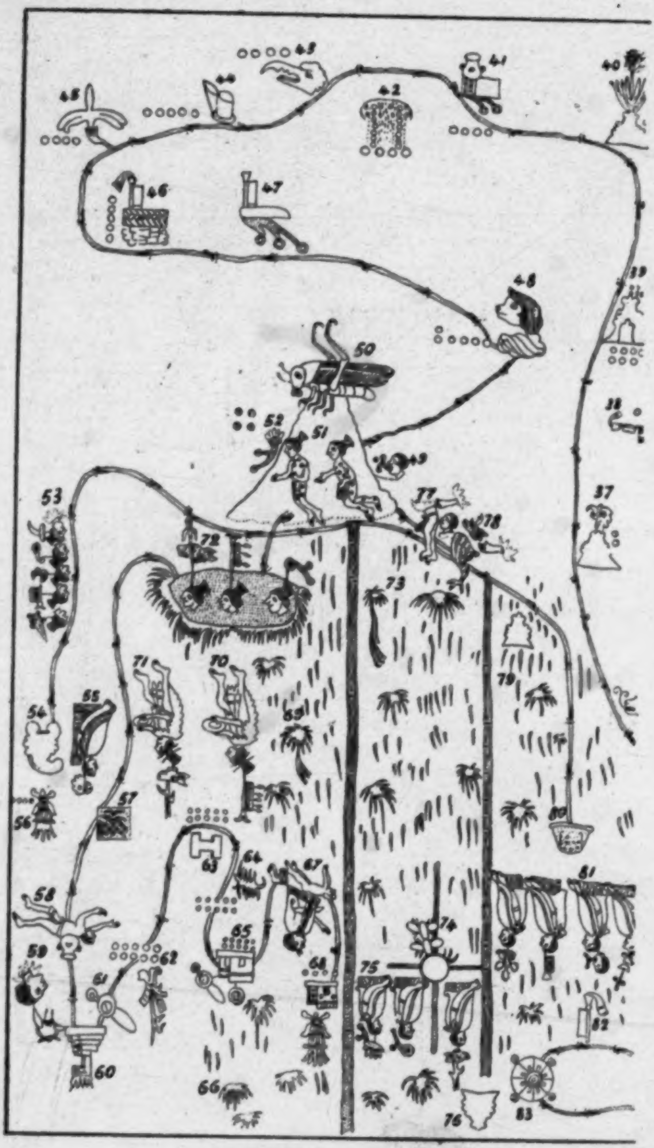

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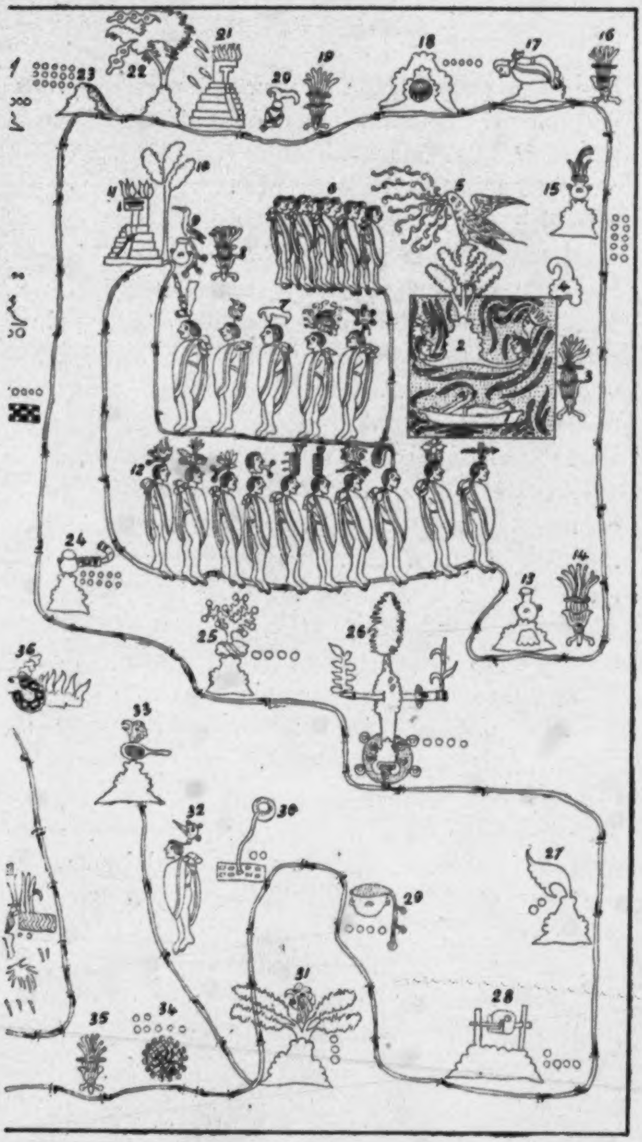
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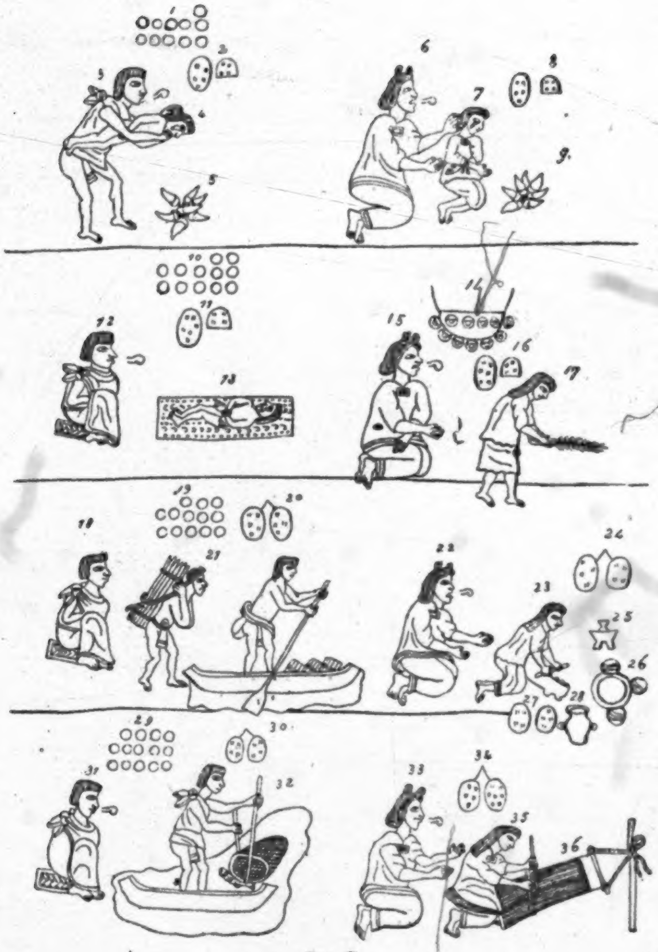
Cut B.

into the representation of certain abstract notions and names. The records consist chiefly of laws, tribute rolls, ritual tables, and biographies of rulers and nobles, written on strips of *metl* or agave paper, of which the collection possesses some curious specimens. They are rare, however, thanks to the Vandalic ravages of early missionaries; and the various Codices in Europe, which contain samples, are highly prized. Among the antiquarian works, already referred to, there are numerous copies, and also an ideographic history of Mexico, with explanatory Aztec text in Roman letters.

Cut B is a copy from *Bancroft's Native Races* of the hieroglyphic record of the Aztec migration. The tribal chiefs, whose names are depicted above their heads, are seen following a winding path which starts from the square representing an island in a lake. The trees, buildings, and living forms, along the path, indicate stations and incidents; and the sheafs and small circles the duration of their stay and march. The path divides towards the end, and terminates at the different places selected for settlement.

A more pictorial account is furnished by Cut C, representing the training undergone by Aztec children.

The first two groups represent their punishment; the last two their work, as, bringing wood and making tortilla bread, fishing and weaving. The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Cut C.

small circles indicate their age; the larger, adjoining, their allowance of tortillas.

Among the many specimens of Maya hieroglyphics which yet await solution, we have room but for one, Cut A, taken from the Tablet of the Cross at Palenque.

Beside the twenty thousand books, manuscripts, maps and pamphlets, constituting the Bancroft Library proper, there are belonging to the collection two hundred thousand Pacific Coast journals, and an Index of Subjects, embracing every branch of knowledge. The Index alone cost Mr. Bancroft thirty thousand dollars to make, but it adds four-fold to the value of his library. This collection occupies over half a mile of shelving.

GEORGE F. BECKER.

The collection of books belonging to George F. Becker, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, in the University of California, numbers about twenty-five hundred volumes, and is partly devoted to the special subjects of technology, mining, metallurgy and the natural sciences, partly to general literature.

Many of his scientific works are probably not to be found elsewhere in the state; all are valuable as being the best authorities to be obtained on the subjects of which they treat. The most notable are Michaud's *North American Silver*, in two volumes, published early in 1800; *Journal der reinen und angewandten Mathematik, herausgegeben von Crelle*, in seventy quarto volumes; *Œuvres de Laplace*, government edition in seven volumes, quarto; *Zeitschrift für das Berg, Hütten und Salinen-Wesen in Preusschen Staate*, in twenty-six quarto volumes; *Revue Universelle des Mines*, in forty-one volumes, octavo; *Berg-und Hütten-Männisches Jahrbuch*, fifteen volumes out of twenty-five; *Fortschritte der Physik von der physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, twenty-eight volumes; *Agricola de re Metallica*, published in 1557; *Brueckmann; Magnalia Dei in Locio subterraneis*, 1727; *Reamur*, *L'Art de convertin le fer forge, en acier*, 1722; and Kirchmayer; *Institutionis Metallicae*, 1687.

THE REV. DR. A. S. BETTELHEIM.

Dr. Bettelheim, Rabbi of the church Ohabai Shalome of San Francisco, whose broad and liberal views have attracted much attention, has a collection of about sixteen hundred volumes, comprising some Latin, Greek, German and English standard authors, but consisting mainly of Hebrew works, theological and belles-lettres. Many of the latter, even those of more recent date, are of great rarity. There are usually much smaller editions published of works in the Hebrew than in other languages, consequently a Hebrew book fifty years old is frequently much rarer than an English, French or German book, dating two or three centuries back.

Among the most valuable in this collection are *Midrash Rabba*, editio princeps, folio, Amsterdam, 1622; the Old Testament, folio, Benevenisto, Venice, 1593; *Tarjumim Sh'lah*, editio princeps, Amsterdam, 1642; *Mechiltah*, editio princeps, Venice, Daniel Bornberg, 1544; *Aruch*, Talmudical lexicon, Basil, edited by Samuel Arcavalty, 1698; *Tashbatz* (in rich old binding), Amsterdam, 1683; *Zohal*, with Latin index and preface, Cremona, 1658; *Abaravanel*, Latin index and preface, rarest edition, Hanau, 1710; *Meor Enayim*, from Azaryah De Rosse, and editio mantua, eighteenth November, 1573, a very rare edition.

The literature of Talmudical Responsis is represented in about one hundred and fifty volumes. The rarest is the Responis of Rabbi Meyer Rothenburg, Prague, 1608. The collection, of course, includes a full set of the Talmud, etc. A curious book, and one of some bibliographical note, is the original edition of the *Fox Fables*, published without name or date, but supposed to be printed at Amsterdam, in 1599.

A. J. BOWIE.

This collection, consisting of about three thousand volumes, is very complete as a chemical and engineering library, embracing the various standard works on these subjects in the English, French, and German languages, and including a number of books probably not to be found elsewhere on the coast. Among the rarest and most valuable may be mentioned Flaxman's *Æschalus*, Faraday's *Chemical Manipulation*, published in London in 1843, and an old copy of *Agricola*, published in 1557, with quaint and curious old cuts, representing the various processes in mining and concentrating ore in olden times, and the machinery and utensils used.

The remainder of Mr. Bowie's collection—which he considers yet in its infancy—consists of choice editions of English, French and German authors, with a fair proportion of works of reference, and some choice volumes of engravings; among the latter the *Gallerie Real*, Turin, in four elephant folio volumes. Mr. Bowie has made a little specialty of memoirs, and has a collection of publications from the time of Louis XIV. down to the present day. He also has the whole of the British poets and essayists, in two hundred and fifty volumes, and is one of the few subscribers on this coast to the publications of the Shakespeare Society of London, so that his collection is being constantly enriched with their elegant editions.

J. ROSS BROWNE.

THE late J. Ross Browne, the well-known author, left but a small collection of books, five or six hundred in number.

It should be understood that this does not at all represent the accumulations of Mr. Browne's lifetime. Peculiar in his character, as he was quaint and eccentric both in his literary productions and manner of writing, it was a habit of his life never to look ahead from one year to another.

Leading a somewhat itinerant life, sojourning now for a few years in this place, now for a few years in that; wherever he remained for any length of time he acquired a considerable number of books, and among others many interesting presentation copies from distinguished literary acquaintances and friends. When a time came that it seemed desirable to change his residence, remarking that he could not be bothered with "moving books," he would dispose of his collection in the easiest manner possible, selling some for a song, distributing others as gifts. In this way what would have become a large and interesting collection was dispersed as fast as acquired.

The books that he left at the time of his death were, therefore, a recent accumulation of ordinary standard English works, with a few autographical copies, preserved by accident, as it were. One of the most notable among the latter is a little book of Hans Christian Anderson's, bearing a presentation inscription from the author on the fly-leaf.

A. LEON CERVANTES.

Far up on the top of the coast range of mountains, on the public road from Los Angeles to San Francisco, by way of San Luis Obispo and Santa Margarita, between the two last mentioned places, is the residence of A. Leon Cervantes, the possessor of a small collection of books, somewhat singular in character. The books are of a miscellaneous nature, with a fair proportion of scientific works, astronomy, geology, physiology and mathematics, each being well represented, as well as ancient and modern history. No inconsiderable portion are in French, Spanish and Latin. The collection is mainly of a liberal and materialistic character, and contains the latest researches of European and American writers on socialism and other questions of the day, together with such periodicals as the Truth Seeker, the Positive Thinker, the Physiologist, published in New York, and the Boston Investigator.

The views of the collector are best expressed in his own words: "This last quality, and the main character of the whole collection above stated, makes it worthless and worse than worthless, hurtful to the people of this country, with the exception of those blessed, because happy, few, who are not afraid to make use of the only quality which distinguishes them from the unreasoning animals, and prefer to love the God of nature, meaning the exact sciences, humanity, truth, etc., to loving myths of every conceivable description and no description at all, which are generally held as holy, because incomprehensible, and the more they are so, the holier they become."

Mr. Cervantes adds that no separate rooms are devoted to reading, as his whole house is at the disposal of those friends, few indeed, who will dare peep into his books and periodicals, and that, in his opinion, his cases will hardly bear description; all that could be said being that they are stout, clean, and to the purpose.

JOHN M. CHRETIEN.

THE collection belonging to John M. Chretien consists of over one thousand volumes. In it are to be found most of the standard works of both American and English authors, also many volumes in the French language, some of which are rare and old editions. Prominent among these may be mentioned the complete works of Rousseau and Voltaire; the memoirs of Madame Recamier, the Life and Letters of Madame De Stael; the poetical works of Victor Hugo; and the complete works of the French moralists, Pascal, La Rochefoucault, La Bruyere, Vanvenargnes and Chateaubriand.

The works of Voltaire are in seventy volumes, by Benchot, and were a present to Mr. Chretien's uncle, in the year 1830, by the Marquis de La Fayette, of Revolutionary fame.

The works of Rousseau are in seven volumes, by L. Fauche-Borel, and of the Neuchatel edition of 1790.

The poetical works of Victor Hugo, were a present from General William T. Sherman, when a lieutenant in the United States army.

The collection also contains many valuable art works, with all of those illustrated by Gustave Doré. It also includes the most extensive collection of large photographs of actors and actresses to be found on the coast. These are kept in an elegant album of monstrous size, made for the purpose.

Mr. Chretien has endeavored, as far as practicable, to have a uniformity in the binding of the different works, pleasing to the eye. With this end in view, he has had most of his books bound in calf. This collection has been gathered in the last six years, and is increasing rapidly, as the owner is desirous of having as complete and valuable a library as possible.

ALFRED A. COHEN.

Mr. Cohen's library, numbering about five thousand volumes, is regarded by some as the choicest private collection in the State. The room containing the books is about twenty-nine by thirty-nine feet, situated on the ground floor, and receiving its light from two great bay-windows, which look out on the ever green lawns, sweeping drives and choice shrubbery of the hundred-acre grounds surrounding Mr. Cohen's mansion in Alameda. The carpet of the room is shaded crimson, with a Turkish border, and Turkish rugs lie scattered about before mantel, windows, and library tables. Besides the regular library furniture upholstered in red morocco, chairs and sofas with cloth of a Persian pattern are distributed about the room. The high ceiling is frescoed in India style, with black walnut mouldings.

The book cases, which occupy every side of the room, save the spaces relinquished for windows, door and mantel, are of black walnut, exquisitely carved and finished, and arranged after a unique and tasteful design of Mr. Cohen's. The angles made in the cases at the four corners of the room, usually waste space, are converted into niches for the reception of statuary, the sides lined with mirrors, and the black walnut pediments of the cases forming a graceful arch overhead. The lower divisions of the cases are finished into cupboards, for storing away pamphlets, and just above is a convenient sliding panel, which, pulled out, makes a little desk, eighteen inches broad, on which to rest heavy and awkward folios.

The majority of the books are composed of standard English authors. The various departments of history, biography, classical literature and belles-lettres are well filled.

The most notable book in the collection is an original copy of the famous suppressed works of John Milton, published in 1660, together with a broadside from John Goodwin. So few other copies exist that the book is almost unique. Mr. Cohen also has a copy of the original proclamation by Charles II., issued immediately after their publication, a stained yellow document in Gothic text, quaintly worded, which begins, "By the king, a proclamation for calling in and suppressing of two books written by John Milton, the one entitled: *Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, *Contra Claudii*, *Anonymi alias Salmasii*, *Defensionem Regiam;* and another in answer to a book, Intitled, *The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings;* and also a third book, Intitled, *The Obstructors of Justice*, written by John Goodwin."

Further on the following remarkable passage occurs:

"And we do hereby also give special charge and command to the said Chief Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and Vice-Chancellors respectively, that they cause the said books which shall be brought unto any of their hands or seized or taken as aforesaid, by virtue of this our proclamation, to be delivered to the respective sheriffs of these counties where they respectively live, the first and next assizes that shall after happen. And the said sheriffs are hereby also required, in time of holding such assizes, to cause the same to be publickly burnt by the hand of the common hangman.''

The collection also contains a number of bibles of various dates in diverse tongues, notable among which is the *Wycliffe Bible*, the Cambridge edition, and the *Hexapla*.

Mr. Cohen also has many quaint old books of more or less variety, and a number of comparatively late publications, which it would be difficult to duplicate, all possessing some inherent interest for which they were purchased, rather than for their rarity or bibliographical value. Among these may be mentioned a beautiful copy of *Dante*, published in 1568; a fine old edition of *Pliny*, translated into English by Philemon Holland, Doctor of Physicke, London, 1634; an interesting old book, of curious character, called *Universus Terrarum Nobis Orbis, Scriptorum Calamo*, illustrated, in two folio volumes, published in 1713; an uncut edition of *Henry. Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, with old silhouettes, 1796; *Jure Divino*, a satire published in London in 1706, by "The true born English-man;" an original set of *American Archives*, of the momentous years, 1775–76; the *History of the Civil Wars of France*, in Italian, by H. C. Davila, published in 1647; and the original edition of *Smollett's History of England*, 1758.

Among other prized works is an original *Boydell's Shakespeare*, a reprint from the famous first folio; *The Holy Court*, in five tomes, by Sir James Macintosh; two folio volumes of superb botanical plates by Robert John Thornton; *Jardin's Naturalists' Library*, fifty volumes, colored plates; *Selected Pictures*; *Rogers' Imitations of Early Drawings; Fac-similes of the National Manuscripts of England, Scotland and Ireland* (similar to those described in Governor Haight's collection), and *Holbein's Court of Henry VIII*, the latter a handsome copy, presented to Mr. Cohen by his friend Judge Lake.

Another interesting historical work of which, probably, no other copy has found its way to this coast, is known as *Cartas de Indias*, a thick folio volume, published in 1877, by the Spanish government. This is a history of the various colonization schemes, and of the countries colonized by Spain, taken from the old Spanish archives, with fac-similes of the most important manuscripts, and copies of early maps. It also contains fac-similes of the autographs of men of note in the early history of Spain, including many distinguished soldiers and navigators, among these Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespuccius, and Cortez.

C

P. C.

On the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, within an hour and a half of San Francisco, resides a gentleman of means and culture, devoted to scientific agriculture, the improvement of the breed of domestic animals, and the collection of rare books.

> "Procul negotiis
> Ut prisca gens mortalium,
> Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
> Solutus omni fonore."

As we are only permitted to notice his unique collection on condition of suppressing the owner's name, we have to designate Mr. C. by an initial only. Many of our readers will probably recognize him; to those who do not we can only say, in the words of the good book, "Seek! and ye shall find;" and judging from the cordial greeting with which one stranger at least was welcomed, we believe we may add: "Knock! and it shall be opened unto you."

Entering by an unpretending avenue, skirted by a vineyard on either hand, you alight at the door of a typical Swiss cottage, built in the form of an L, at the re-entering angle of which is a covered portico some twenty feet square, furnished plainly, as an out-door sitting room—a feature characteristic of the half-tropical climate of Menlo Park and its vicinity. At a moderate distance in the rear stand the farm buildings, consisting of barns, horse and cow stables, wine-house and press, milk-house, boarding-house for the laborers employed, etc., all constructed in uniform elevations, and arranged in convenient and symmetrical quadrangles. Pipes are laid, conducting through the grounds abundant supplies of water, derived from tunnels in the neighboring hillsides, and collected in a large stone reservoir of five million gallons, constructed at an elevation of about one hundred feet above the dwellings. Mr. C. is his own engineer, architect, draughtsman, and general superintendent; and in the tower of the brick edifice in which are his office and "cabinet de travail," a large four-dialed clock, visible from every part of the fourteen hundred acres included in the ranch, insures regularity in the movements of the hundred or more laborers constantly employed.

> "Pars duciere muros
> Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa:
> Pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco.
> Hic portus alii effodiunt."

Here is to be found one of the most remarkable collections of books in America, if not in the world. Outside of the current literature of the day, its special character is derived from the completeness of its collection of the publications of the great continental printers, Aldus, Stephanus and the Elzevirs.

The press of Aldus began its issues in 1494, and one of its earliest productions was the first edition of the works of Aristotle (1495–98). This was followed in rapid succession by the other Greek and Latin classics. The labor of deciphering manuscripts, and editing and superintending the press, was soon found to transcend the power of any one man, and to second the zeal of the learned printer, the famous Aldine academy was formed. Its life was not long, but it comprised some distinguished men and did good work for the cause of learning. Bembo was one of its members; so was Erasmus and the monk Bolzanus, the author of the earliest Greek grammar; Alcionius also, who burned the only manuscript of Cicero's treatise, *De Gloria,* after having spoliated its ideas; and that eccentric Andrew Navagero, who yearly sacrificed to the *manes* of Catullus a copy of the poems of his rival, Martial. To Aldus, the elder, we owe the production of the first italic character, which it is said he modeled on the handwriting of Petrarch. Through three generations the Aldine press continued to give to the world the works of the greatest writers and scholars of antiquity, many of which it rescued from oblivion, and thus entitled its founders to the gratitude and admiration of men of letters throughout the world.

The press of Stephanus was founded at Paris, by Henry the Elder, nearly simultaneously with that of Manutius at Venice, and is the most famous of France. Greater accuracy is claimed for its editions, especially in the Greek, than for those of Aldus, and probably with reason; for the utmost care was taken to avoid errors, Robert, the son and successor of Henry I, going so far as to publicly post his proof sheets, with the offer of a reward for every error detected. They were also enriched with notes which were of great value, by reason of the erudition which characterized their famous family for several successive generations. Besides the Greek and Latin classics, we owe to the Stephanus press a magnificent early edition of the bible and many other works. Robert was the author of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, printed by the house; and Henry Jr., of that world-known *Thesaurus Linguae Græc*, of which Didot has recently put forth a new and splendid edition, in five enormous volumes.

The Elzevirs, the great printers of Holland, came later than both Aldus and Stephanus, and the beauty and accuracy of their editions are more generally known. The library of Mr. C. contains not less than fifteen hundred volumes of their issues, each selected with the greatest care, every copy a gem in itself. Wynne's "Private Libraries of New York City," published a few years ago, in describing the library of George Folsom, a valuable collection, mentions as a remarkable feature the number of Elzevir editions, which are estimated at about *four hundred* volumes, "which are probably more numerous than in any other [library] in this country."

Many of the specimens in Mr. C.'s collection are enriched with fine bindings bearing the coats-of-arms and family crests of previous noble and royal owners; others on which the most famous binders of the world have been prodigal of their skill, and others again in the virgin purity in which they issued from the press, neatly folded and collated, but neither sewed nor cut.

The tiny volumes, ranged in treble rows on the book-case shelves, with their diverse bindings, present a most curious appearance.

Mr. C. has also a collection of books printed previous to the Elzevir publications, in the same form, some of which are more valuable than the latter. Among these are four books, *Roman de la Rose*, 1529, *Alain Ch'artier*, 1529, *Champion des Dames*, 1530; and one other, the first books ever printed in round characters, in elegant early bindings of red morocco, embellished and gilt-edged, for which he paid five thousand five hundred francs. Another, *L'Armure de Patience*, cost eight hundred francs.

Notable among these early publications is *Divini Platoni Opera*, Lyons, press of Jean de Tournes, 1550; and *Ciceronis de Philosophia*, 1585, printed in italic text, and bound in brown morocco, bearing the arms of Henry III. on the cover.

The Elzevirs began publishing in 1590. The earliest specimen in Mr. C.'s collection, *Cento Ethicus*, Amsterdam, 1599, is in italic text. Among other notable specimens is *Theodoreti Episcopi Cyri*, 1630, bearing on the brown morocco binding the coats-of-arms of Louis XIII. and his wife, Queen Anne of Austria, and hundreds of gilt *fleur de lis*, alternated with the letter L bearing a crown.

Among the rarest of the Elzevirs may also be mentioned *Illustre théatre de Corneille* (of which there are but three known copies in the world), *Le Pastisfier Francais*, *Œuvres de Molière*, *L'Aimable Mère de Jésus*, *Œuvres de Balzac*, and *Les Odes d' Horace en vers Burlesques.*

Two books from the famous press of Wolfgang, deserve special mention, *Œuvres des deux Corneille*, and *Illustre Théatre de Corneille*, the latter bearing Charles Nodier's autograph, attesting that it is the only known copy extant.

Many pages might be written upon the elegant morocco and vellum bindings ornamenting these tiny books. The choicer specimens have the inside of the covers finished exactly like the outside, or else lined with watered silk, frequently with fly leaves of silk. The edges of the pages in meeting form bands of gold, and the corners are like the sharp edge of polished metal.

These books are from the libraries of Charles Nodier, Comte d'Hoym, Longepierre, Pixérecourt, Marquis de la Valliére, Colbert, Charles Pieters, Baron de Pichon, Marquis of Montesson, King Henry III., King Louis XIII., and many other celebrities.

ADLEY H. CUMMINS.

The polyglot library belonging to Adley H. Cummins, of San Francisco, representing upwards of fifty languages and dialects, has no parallel upon this coast. Numbering only eight hundred volumes, but rapidly increasing, the majority of the books are so large that they absorb twice the shelf-room a like number of ordinary books would occupy, and have been collected with large expense and difficulty.

Mr. Cummins studies each language as a part of one grand whole, of the science of comparative philology. His collection includes books in the following languages, and dialects, arranged in their families:

Semitic—Hebrew, Chaldee, Ancient Syriac, Modern Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic.

Indo-Aryan and Iranian—Sanskrit, Prakrit, Hindustani, Zend, Persian.

Miscellaneous and Turanian—Turkish, Basque, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan, Australian.

Classic, etc.—Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Latin.

Romanic—French, Provençal, Langue d'Oil, Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Italian, Romansch of Switzerland, Roumanian or Wallachian.

Germanic—Gothic, Old High German, Middle High German, Modern High German, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon of Germany, Old Friesic, Modern Friesic, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, English.

Celtic—Gaelic, Irish, Manx, Cornish, Welsh, Breton.

Slavonic—Old Slavic, Russian, Polish, Bohemian.

Among the rare, remarkable and valuable works therein, the following deserve mention:

English-Saxon Grammar; by Elizabeth Elstob, London, 1715, quarto. This, the first Anglo-Saxon Grammar written in English, all previously having been in Latin, is remarkable for being the production of a woman.

Sisson's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Leeds, 1819, 16mo. This work is remarkable only for the fact that F. Michel, the French Saxon scholar, who had an almost complete Anglo-Saxon library up to 1837, the date of the publication of his *Bibliotheca Anglo-Saxonica,* could never find a copy of it on account of its great scarcity.

Wilkins' Sanskrita Grammar; London, 1808, quarto. The first Sanskrit grammar printed in England.

Grammatica Linguae Copticae; Peyron, Turin, 1840, octavo. A valuable and critical grammar of the Coptic language; very scarce.

Grammatica Ægyptiaca; Scholtz, Oxford, 1778, quarto; also rare.

Grammatica Æthiopica; Ludolf, Frankfurt, 1702, folio. This is the first comprehensive grammar of the Ethiopic or Abyssinian language, an important and peculiar member of the Semitic family, ever published. This scholar, by his great industry and several works regarding Abyssinia and its language, ancient and modern, did great service to Semitic philology. This copy has bound up with it a very elaborate *Dissertatio de Locustis anno Praeterito Immensa Copia in Germania visis,* dated 1694, by the same author, from whose title and contents it would appear that Germany was visited by great swarms of these pests in 1693. It is illustrated with quaint engravings of the locusts of North and South Africa.

Stephani Thesaurus Grecae Linguae; Paris, 1573, six volumes, folio. This is a fine copy of the first edition of the famous Thesaurus of Stephanus, or in French, Henri Etienne.

Cleasby's Icelandic-English Dictionary; Clarendon press, Oxford, 1874, quarto; a monument of modern philology.

Lexicon Arabico - Latinum; Freytag, Halle, 1830–7, four volumes, quarto. This is an enlarged and vastly improved edition of the far-famed Arabic Lexicon of Golius.

Platt - Deutsches Wörterbuch; Dähnert, Stralsund, 1781, quarto. A scarce and excellent dictionary of the Platt-Deutsch dialect, which prevails over a large part of Germany.

Castelli, Lexicon Heptaglotton; London, 1669, two volumes, large folio, in the original binding of calf. This work contains grammars and dictionaries of Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Arabic and Persian, the adjunct to Walton's famous Polyglot Bible, in six volumes folio.

Castelli Lexicon Syriacum; Michaelis, Göttingen, 1787, quarto. This is the Syriac portion of the preceding work, added to and improved by Michaelis—a lexicon which is every year growing more scarce and valuable. It is sought for in Europe by the increasing numbers of those devoting their attention to the Oriental languages, for the reason that it is the only Syriac lexicon that can claim any approach to comprehensiveness. It will, however, be superseded by the following:

Thesaurus Syriacus; London, folio. This magnificent work, which will be of infinite credit to the Orientalists who are at work upon it, and of the greatest imaginable service to the students of Syriac, a language possessing a very rich literature, is to be completed in ten fasciculi (at twenty-one shillings each), at the Clarendon press, Oxford. Four parts have already been issued since 1868. The managing editor is R. Payne Smith.

Etymologicum Anglicanum; Junius, Oxford, 1743, folio. An English etymological dictionary of the last century, with definitions in Latin; a creditable performance for its time; now a scarce and valuable work.

Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum; Scholtz, Oxonii, 1775, quarto; an early and scarce Coptic lexicon.

Etymologiæ Ægyptiacæ, Rossii, Romæ, 1808, quarto, a lexicon of the Coptic, composed with a view to proving the Coptic to belong to the Semitic family of languages.

Sanskrit-English Dictionary; Monier Williams, Oxford, 1872, quarto; a most excellent Sanskrit lexicon, philologically arranged with special reference to Greek, Latin, Gothic, German, Anglo-Saxon and other cognate Indo-European languages.

Lexicon Aethiopico-Latinum, Dillmann, Leipzig, 1865, folio. An important work, the only Ethiopic lexicon, issued since that of Job Ludolf.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Saxonica, Michel, Paris, 1837, octavo, intended to be a complete bibliography of the Anglo-Saxon language up to the date of its issue. This is a very scarce work, only one hundred copies having been printed.

Evangelia Gothica et Saxonica, Dordrecht, 1665, Junius and Marshall, small quarto. This is the first edition of the Gothic Gospels, and second edition of the Saxon, printed in parallel columns. The Gothic text is very corrupt. The Gothic glossary therein is, therefore, necessarily uncritical. The Gothic text is in the original character. A vast amount of general erudition was expended upon this work by its editors.

Layamon's Brut, Sir Frederick Madden, London, 1847, three volumes, royal octavo. A highly important publication of the poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, with translation and glossary.

The *Oera Linda Bôk*, London, 1876, octavo; written in old Friesic by a modern Hollander; one of the most successful and astonishing literary forgeries of history.

Ulfilas, Gabelentz & Loebe, Leipzig, 1843, quarto.

This is the best edition of the remains of the Bible translated into Gothic in the fourth century, by Bishop Ulfilas. The manuscript from which the fragmentary gospels are edited is a mulberry-tinted vellum, termed the "Codex Argenteus," the letters upon it being in silver (and in gold), in a hand of the fifth century. It is now in the library of the university of Upsala, in Sweden. The letters are inscribed upon it with such marvelous regularity and accuracy that a well-known Scandinavian scholar erroneously imagined that they were printed upon the vellum, but tests with the microscope have demonstrated that they were written, and not imprinted.

Hickesii Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium (Anglo-Saxon., Moeso-Gothic., Franco-Theotisc., Island). *Thesaurus grammatico-criticus et Archæologicus*, Oxonii, 1703–5, three volumes in two, folio. A valuable work, of which some copies have been sold at twenty-six pounds and over. This is the famous Hickes' Thesaurus of Northern and Germanic literature, a work of great industry, remarkable research, and considerable erudition, which contains Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic and Gothic grammars, plates of Saxon coins, valuable Anglo-Saxon fragments, and a comprehensive catalogue of Anglo-Saxon codices and literature.

Anglo-Saxon Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft, Cockayne, London, 1864, three volumes, octavo. This is a work illustrating the medical and other sciences of our ancestors prior to the Norman conquest. These volumes are interesting, not only for the scientific, but also for the social aspect of the Saxons that they present. It may be remarked that their medical science was a perfect riot and chaos of superstition.

Baedae, Historia Ecclesiastica, Smith, London, 1722, folio. The venerable Bede's ecclesiastical history, with King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation. A new edition of the Saxon text is greatly needed on account of the scarcity and cost of this folio.

Schilteri Thesaurus, Ulmae, 1727–8, three volumes, folio. Schilter's valuable Thesaurus of Germanic antiquities, literary, civil and ecclesiastic.

The *Bhagvat-Geeta*, translated by Wilkins, 1785, subscribers' reprint at the Bradstreet Press, New York, of an otherwise unprocurable work.

Kalidasae Sakuntala. M. Williams, Hertford, 1853, octavo. Elegant edition of the original text of this excellent Hindu Drama. The Sanskrit text is in black type; the Prakrit, the dialect spoken by the women and inferior characters, in red. A caustic commentary on the gallantry of the Orientals towards women.

Mahabharata, *Pandits*, Calcutta, 1834–9, five volumes, quarto. The scarce and valuable edition of an enormous Sanskrit Epic, or collection of epics.

Mr. Cummins designs to gather, read and study the standard works of the various languages; in other words, their classical literature, together with their grammars and vocabularies. In many languages there is nothing, or almost nothing, but a Biblical or religious literature. Others, as the Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Icelandic, and Provençal, have a magnificent literature.

It may be interesting to note that the following languages possess an indigenous religious literature.

The Sanskrit in the *Vedas*. The *Zend* contains the sacred literature of the Parsees, the Zoroastrian writings termed the *Zend Avesta*.

The Chinese, in the writings of *Confucius*, and *Lao-tsée*, both contemporaries of Sakya Buddha, whose sacred writings are to be found in the Pali of Ceylon, a language which bears the same relationship to Sanskrit that Italian does to Latin.

The Icelandic, which has handed down to us in the *Edda* (Norse for "great-grandmother," or perhaps in this case rather "Grandmother's Tales") the ancient myths and fables of the northlands, illustrating the mythology of the Scandinavians. This is in two divisions, named respectively, Saemund's, or the "Elder Edda," and the younger, or prose Edda, termed sometimes the "Snorre Edda."

As intimated before, this library has not been collected as a curiosity, but for practical use by the owner, and the majority of the works are full or half bound in morocco, vellum or calf, as books intended for a life-time of constant use should be. Mr. Cummins is a philologist in the truest sense of the word: a lover of languages. Nine years ago, with a foundation knowledge of the languages comprised within an ordinary college course, he took up by himself the study of several others, more for the sake of usefully employing his leisure time, than of making a specialty of the study. Gradually he became conscious of the wide field afforded by the study of philology, and went to work with a vigor. The very fact of the limited time at his disposal, remaining from his business engagements, has only added to his zeal.

It must not be understood that a student of comparative philology acquires a speaking knowledge of all, or in fact necessarily many of the languages with whose grammar, vocabulary and literature he becomes thoroughly familiar. Speaking a few of the tongues with which he has become acquainted, this gentleman has investigated and mastered, in the manner indicated above, as many as thirty-nine different languages and dialects.

HORACE DAVIS.

The collection of books belonging to our worthy representative in Congress is a family library of about fourteen hundred volumes, composed mainly of English standard literature, with the complete works of leading French and German authors. The list of English books embraces the complete works of Leigh Hunt, Lamb, De Quincey, Goldsmith, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, etc., and among American writers in prose and verse are Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, Longfellow, Whittier and many others. The collection contains a number of valuable books of political history and records of the Pacific coast. Mr. Davis also has *The Aldine Poets*, and a full set of *The British Poets*, in eighty-eight volumes.

In the collection is an elegant large paper edition of *Bancroft's United States History*, presented to Mr. Davis by his uncle, the eminent historian. He also has a number of books formerly belonging to his father, "Honest John Davis," Governor of Massachusetts. Among these are *The Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, by Matthew L. Davis, published in 1836, and *The Life of George Washington*, published in 1807, both bearing the authors' autographs. Mr. Davis also has some curious fac-similes of ancient maps, which have been made for him.

The library is tastefully furnished with carpet of softly-toned drabs and shaded red border. The furniture is of black walnut and red morocco, some odd chairs interspersed, a handsome library table occupying the centre of the room. The cases are of black walnut, nicely finished, and several engravings and paintings of merit hang upon the walls. Above one of the cases is a bust of John Davis. A group of Rogers, *The Union Refugees*, has some little historical interest. The artist himself gave it to a fair, during the war, to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It was purchased by Mrs. Davis and sent to her son. In the little study adjoining the library is a rich, old-fashioned rosewood secretary, with silver handles to the drawers, a curious old clock, and several other pieces of furniture long in the possession of the family, looking quaint in a new country like California where the furniture is so prone to smell of fresh varnish.

CHARLES AND M. H. DE YOUNG.

THE proprietors of the San Francisco *Chronicle* have, at their elegant residence on Eddy street, one of the most tastefully fitted up libraries in the city. The room is located on the parlor floor, is about eighteen feet square, and well lighted. The furniture is massive black walnut, covered with horsehide leather colored red, with a monogram in gilt embossed on the backs and cushions of the easy chairs. The room also contains a capacious lounge similarly upholstered, a heavily carved writing-table, and companion dwarf book-cases in walnut.

Here, also, is an elegant and complicated music-box, about 18x36 inches, lately bought at Geneva, Switzerland, by Mr. De Young, during his late trip to Europe, which plays eight different operatic gems. Besides, there are separate accompaniments of the mandoline, harp and bells, either or all of which can be connected with the music-box proper at pleasure when playing. The bells are acted upon by a string of hornets attached to springs worked by the machinery of the box. The music is clear, the notes distinct, and the effect most pleasing. It is a wonder in the way of invention, and is so arranged as to play waltzes, galops and polkas for quadrilles and other terpsichorean amusements. Another novelty and curiosity is a beautiful transparent glass wine-decanter, at the bottom of which is a musical contrivance concealed by a ground-glass covering, which, upon being wound up, plays the "Miserere" from Trovatore, and the "Mandolinata." It is, however, so ingeniously arranged that it is not until the decanter is lifted from the table that it begins to play, when a strange and beautiful melody issues from the otherwise morose and taciturn decanter.

Upon the book-cases are a pair of Japanese vases, which are wonders in their way. Although but about eight inches in height, they bear on their exterior figures representing the hundred wise men of Japan, who lived in huts and subsisted on herbs, and who were consulted upon all matters of state by the rulers of the country. The faces of "the hundred" are of ivory, inlaid upon the vases, and above, below and between the figures pulverized gold is brazed upon the surface, that and the figures being highly polished. The ware is what is known as the "Kutani," from the Congo district, and said to be upwards of a century old. Besides these, two fine vases in bronze, and two in Italian marble, the latter representing winged dragons, rest upon the book-case.

On the walls hang several pictures, and among them a most unique device, constructed of pins inserted in a large oval silk cushion, the handiwork of Mrs. Amelia De Young, mother of the Messrs. De Young. It contains thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty pins, of five different sizes, the head of every one of which was filed bright and shining by Mrs. De Young. The figure represents a half wreath combining the sturdy oak and twining vine, and shows the acorns and bunches of grapes in juxtaposition, the vines, twigs, leaves, fruit and tendrils being fashioned to nature by pinheads of different sizes. At the base is a spread eagle supporting a shield bearing the date "1869," all in pin-heads. Surrounding this marvel of skill and patience is a deep oval frame supporting a clear glass covering. Within the wreath is the inscription "'Unequaled Success Our Glory,' dedicated to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, September 14, by Mrs. A. De Y."

Bronze busts of Beethoven, Bach, Humboldt and Washington, occupy niches in the room. Engravings representing a family of stag-hounds, and figures of "May" and "Meditation," hang upon the wall, with a striking crayon sketch of "A Peacock and Family," by Mrs. De Young. "The Pet Fawn," a very life-like engraving, also finds a place upon the walls. The language of the surroundings is that of ease and evident refinement.

The books, numbering something less than a thousand volumes, are of miscellaneous literature, well selected, with some choice editions.

WILLIAM DOXEY.

THE collection of books belonging to Mr. William Doxey, though small in number, comprising some eight hundred volumes, contains some features worthy of note. This gentleman has made a specialty of works and criticisms on English literature; and while his collection is already rich upon this subject he has an extensive and carefully prepared list of works needed to make this department complete, which he is acquiring as rapidly as his means will allow. He has, also, a few well chosen books of reference, romance, poetry and art. In every instance the editions are the best procurable, and the majority are handsomely bound. Among the choicest books is a reprint of *Hogarth*, from the original plates retouched; a *Gillray* from the original plates, with full set of notes and commentaries; the large paper Golden Treasury edition of *Bacon's Essays* (of which only five hundred copies were printed); and a choice edition of *White's Selborne.*

For four years past Mr. Doxey has been gathering all the illustrations of Dickens that have ever been published. He has collected six hundred and twenty-five of the original illustrations, fifty-one of Darley's, three hundred and fifty-eight from the American Household edition, two hundred and twelve of Sol. Eytinge's, over eight hundred from the English Household edition (three volumes of which have not yet been issued), and a number from other sources, making in all over two thousand three hundred, many of them superior impressions. The artists represented are Cruikshank, Darley, F. Bernard, Nast, Sol. Eytinge, A. B. Frost, Seymour, Phiz, J. Mahoney, C. S. Reinhart, Cattermole, Brown, C. Green, Thos. Worth, W. L. Sheppard, Marcus Stone, F. A. Frazer, Landseer, Maclise, E. A. Abbey, E. G. Dalziel, G. S. R., S. L. Fildes, and others.

When his collection is finally completed, which will be a twelve-month hence, selecting for his text the English Illustrated Library Edition of Dickens, he will procure the sheets, have the plates uniformly mounted and inserted at the proper places, and the edition elegantly re-bound, making two volumes of every one. This will be, beyond question, the finest and most unique edition of the works of the great novelist in the world.

Mr. Doxey is also making a collection of Cruikshank's engravings, and already has thirty-five steel engravings from the original plates prepared for the Routledge edition of the Waverley novels, a book of eighty-two illustrations, and several other works illustrated by that artist, among these, *Life in London* and *Finish to Life in London*, the latter containing the original hand colored plates, both presented to the collector by Jos. W. Winans.

Mr. Doxey also has several *Decamerons*, one of which has bound up with it the Leopold Fleming illustrations, the Milan plates and the Stodhart illustrations, making a unique edition. He is also extra-illustrating Walton's *Complete Angler*, and is engaged, in addition to the literary enterprises cited above, in making a collection of portraits of English poets and authors.

JOHN T. DOYLE.

The library of John T. Doyle, the veteran San Francisco lawyer, occupies a pleasant room on the ground floor of his charming cottage at Menlo Park. A large bay window, opening upon a veranda, commands a view of a portion of the grounds, with wide spreading evergreen oaks and fresh green lawn, where bright blooming fuchsias and geraniums, tropical shrubs, palms with fan-like leaves, roses and climbing vines flourish, unterrified by the approach of our California winter.

The room is cosily furnished, plain book-cases with open fronts taking up all the available space around the walls. On the oaken mantel stands a clock, a parian bust, and two of Rogers' groups: "The Country Post-office," and "One More Shot." Large logs smoulder in the ample fire-place, and the low ceiling, the red and black paper on the walls, contribute to the quaint, old-time air that prevails throughout the room.

The library contains over three thousand volumes, about one tenth of the number being encyclopædias, dictionaries, and works of reference on special subjects, as languages, literature, politics, law, and especially biography, geography and travel. One case is occupied by a set of the Delphini and Variorum classics. Early Spanish-American colonization, however, seems to have been the favorite study with the owner, for in this respect the collection is unusually full, containing most, if not all, of the original historians of the Spanish conquest, as Bernal Diaz, Gomara, Mendieta, Cortés, Las Casas, Jerez, Cabeza de Vaca, Venegas, Baegert, Palou, and Mota Padilla, besides the anonymous writers to whom we owe the *Apostolicos Afanes*, *Tres Cartas*, etc. The folios of Torquemada, Oviedo, Herrera, Lorenzana, Solis and Salazar y Olarte are also there, and, in more convenient form, the histories of Boturini, Cavo, Alegre, Alaman, and Carlos Maria Bustamante, besides particular biographies, and the publications issued under the name of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico.* The origins of these collections are not generally known, as the books themselves, especially the fourth series, are rare. We owe the preservation of these latter to a royal çedula of February, 1790, whereby Charles IV. directed the collection and transcription of a large number of manuscripts illustrating the colonization and history of the various provinces of his Indian empire, for deposit in the archives in Spain.

The supervision of this work, so far as Mexico was concerned, was confided by Revillagigedo, the Viceroy, to Father Fray Francisco Garcia Figueroa, under whose direction a most valuable compilation was formed, consisting of thirty-two folio volumes, which, until a recent period, existed complete in the Mexican archives, but which of late have been allowed to go the way of all things else in Mexico. The fourth series of the "documentos" was extracted from these volumes and published in the *folletin* of the Diario oficial. The other three series come from other sources: mss. diaries, official juridical investigations deposited in the Mexican archives, etc. Most of our readers will recollect the account of the insurrection in the city of Mexico against the Viceroy Galvez, related in the *Bachiler* of Salamanca. In one of these volumes may be found the original depositions of the witnesses of that *emeute*, wherein various imps and devils are gravely stated to have appeared on the house-tops and fired on the soldiers with worldly muskets! The publications issued under the same title of *Documentos para la Historia de Mejico*, by D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, is, of course, a different collection. It is known to all students of Mexican history and has rendered the name of its compiler, who has sacrificed his time and private fortune from devotion to the history and literature of his country, honored throughout the world of letters. Icazbalceta realizes in his life the beau ideal of the ancient printer and bookseller; a man of learning himself and whose pursuit is dictated not by sordid considerations of gain but by the pure love of letters. Few things in literary history is more touching than the concluding paragraph of his "Advertencia" prefixed to Mendieta's *Historia eclesiastica Indiana.* "My cherished hope" says he "to save from oblivion some portion, however insignificant, of our historical documents, and long habits of continuous labor may possibly lead me hereafter to some unimportant publications, but I do not expect to continue the 'coleccion de documentos,' to which, for years back, I have given all my disposable time. Alone, and entirely unaided, I have completed the publication of three great volumes, and I may claim to have done all that could fairly devolve on a private citizen. But I do not adopt this determination without pain when I contemplate the rich collection of materials, which have been accumulated in my hands, and which yet remain inedited. May they some day fall into hands more able than mine to continue and complete the laborious task which I undertook with more good will than money, and more enthusiasm than pecuniary success." We echo Mr. Icazbalceta's pious wish and venture to suggest to him Mr. Doyle as the heir to these inedited treasures. That he has all the necessary goodwill and ability to give them to the public is evinced by the publication, not long since, of *Noticias de la Nueva California*, a valuable contribution to the history of our State, elegantly printed, with photographs of various mission churches and scenes and localities in California, the publication of which was due to Mr. Doyle's enterprise, and the liberality of Joesph A. Donohoe. Among Mr. Doyle's wealthy and public spirited neighbors at Menlo Park the means could doubtless be obtained to publish these valuable documents.

The California collection is particularly complete, containing, we believe, every work known to exist on the subject, even to the journal of the Jesuits expelled from Lower California under the famous pragmatic sanction of February, 1767, from the time the decree was made known to them at Loreto till they reached their destination in the Azores, of which only fifty copies were ever printed, and the manuscript *History of California during his own time*, by D. Antonio Ma. Ozio. Some of these old books contain information on subjects of natural history often supposed to be of more recent discovery. Ex. gr. In the diary of P. Consag, of his voyage of exploration of the peninsula and gulf of California (1751), we find a description of the "boomerang," as a weapon in use among the California Indians. It is popularly supposed to have been confined to the barbarous tribes of Australia. In the narrative of the French expedition to California in 1767, to observe the transit of Venus, will be found a description of the big trees of California (Sequoia gigantea), the engraving of the leaf and cone of which leave no possible doubt of its identity, and the Vivaparous fish of California, the discovery of which is usually credited to Agassiz.

A pretty full collection of early French missionary "relations" are to be found on the shelves, including all those issued by Dr. Shea, of New York. Here is another instance of a self-sacrificing devotion to learning and science worthy of commemoration. Mr. Shea was brought up to the bar, but early in life became devoted to the study of early American missionary efforts, and in connection therewith, of Indian ethnology and history. Becoming possessed of about four hundred dollars beyond his immediate wants, he set about the publication of such inedited manuscripts on his favorite subject as he was able to obtain access to. He secured the names of about eighty gentlemen who were willing to take each a copy of such works as he should print. One hundred copies of each manuscript were issued; the price of the eighty brought back the cost of publication, and the extra twenty copies furnished the means of obtaining other manuscripts and gradually increasing the small capital invested in the enterprise. By this means over forty interesting early manuscripts have been rescued from loss, among which are some fifteen vocabularies of the various Indian dialects, which present probably the only reliable hope of ever obtaining any reliable light on the origin of the North American tribes of savages. During the thirty years of his labors Dr. Shea has had to contend with poverty and ill health, and to supply the wants of a numerous family by his daily literary labor; but his devotion to learning has never flagged, and the crowning effort of his press has been the production of the translation of *Charlevoix's New France,* in six ponderous octavo volumes, a magnificent specimen of typography and a lasting monument of the learning and devotion of the translator.

Among the materials of Mexican history is to be found *Sumario de la Residencia Tomada á D. Ferdinando Cortes, Gobernador y Capitan-General de la N. E.* (Nueva España). This book is a comparatively recent publication, a copy of the depositions taken in the proceedings against Cortés, with the questions put to each witness, together with the full answers. The manuscript from which it was copied had been so eaten away by mice and insects in Mexico, that it was illegible in places. These blanks are supplied conjecturally, as suggested by the context in notes. Prescott, in the third volume of his "Conquest of Mexico," page 327, cites it as an instance of the indignities to which the very greatness of a man will sometimes subject him.

The collection also contains a curious little French book called *A Voyage to the Purgatory of St. Patrick*, published in 1867.

Mr. Doyle has had one hobby—a fancy for collecting various editions of *Don Quixote*, and Don Quixotiana. After giving away a number, he still has twelve or fourteen editions left. Among these are *Smirke's*, with proofs of the plates, London, 1818; *Clemencin's; Smollett's* quarto (1755); *Tonson's* four volume quarto; *Doré's* two volume folio, and the Spanish Academy's first edition, which Mr.

Doyle has made unique by inserting a collection of illustrations from various editions, making eight volumes out of the original four.

This library is also notable for its extensive collection of maps, some of which are bound up in atlas form, others nicely mounted, jointed, and folded in cases, covers, or packed away in drawers. It is safe to say that no other private and probably no public library on the coast, has so extensive a collection. Many of these are government maps, published on a large scale and in many sections, and not easily procurable.

JOHN B. FELTON.

THE library of the late John B. Felton, of Oakland, is a large and attractive room on the ground floor of his beautiful residence at Adeline Station. Several windows to the south and west look out upon the extensive and artistically laid out grounds surrounding the house. The carpet is of rich shaded crimson, and the book-cases and library furniture are of heavily carved black walnut, the chairs and sofas upholstered with brown morocco. A bust of Mrs. Felton's father, the late Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, adorns the top of one of the cases, and a portrait of Judge Field with reliefs of the latter and F. L. A. Pioche, hang on the western wall. Above the marble mantel, on the south side of the room, hangs a large oil painting by a famous French artist. Two choice bronzes of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, are noticeable among works of art, and a small upright piano and rosewood escritoire complete the appointments of the room.

The library contains about five thousand volumes, and is one of the best selected in the state. Mr. Felton was a man of cultivated taste, possessing rare mental attainments, and an ardent bibliophile. Had he lived, with his love for books and his well-known liberality, his collection would have soon attained magnificent proportions. A notable feature of the library is its lack of complete editions. He bought only the books he liked, and many standard writers whose works seem a necessary element in the smallest collection, are here only represented by a few scattering books.

The subjects take a wide range, embracing romance, history, biography, poetry and the drama, with many rare and elegant editions, and a large proportion of French and Spanish books. The Shakespearian collection comprise the *Halliwell*, *Verplanck* (original), *Boydell*, *Knight*, *Collier*, *Hazlitt*, *Reed-Johnson and Steevens*, and *Handy Volume* editions, with many commentaries on the works of the great dramatist. A second and remarkable feature of the library is the collection of editions of *Rabelais*, six in number, one of which is of great rarity.

Among other rare or choice works is the original edition of *Horace Walpole's* works, richly illustrated. The comedies and tragedies of *Dryden*, 1701; the 1692 edition of *Ben. Jonson's Works*; *Froissart's Chronicles*, illuminated; *Wraxall's Memoirs;* and a beautiful copy of *Ovid*, two folio volumes, Amsterdam, 1702. The collection also includes a number of art works, among them several that are costly and rare.

H. H. HAIGHT.

THE late Governor Haight, a man of liberal culture, resided with his family in the suburbs of the quiet village of Alameda. A simple white-painted fence incloses the extensive grounds surrounding his residence. It is a miniature farm, with fields, orchard, large barn and barnyard; the grounds immediately adjacent to the house being tastefully laid out, with trees, flowering shrubs, bunches of pampas grass, and almost every variety of flowers loading the air with their fragrance. The house is a plain, low frame building, modest without, but nicely furnished within.

The library is on the ground floor, a room twenty by twenty-three feet, lighted by a large bay window. The cases are of black walnut, six in number. The room is cheerfully furnished, with comfortable easy chairs and sofa, library table, desk, organ, etc.

An oil painting of a Scotch colly hangs over the mantel, and there are portraits of the chief justices of England above the cases. On the walls hang two paintings, one by J. G. Brown, of New York, "What's Your Name?" representing a sweet faced school-girl standing before the black-board, chalk in hand, gravely looking askance; the other a "Sunset near Monterey," by Rix, the ocean waves lashing themselves to a foam against some rugged rocks, on the summit of which grow a few gnarled old cedars, all lighted up by the glow of the sunset.

The books are about two thousand in number, chiefly consisting of the standard works usually found in a gentleman's library, with a few old books of early English history, among which may be noted: *A Chronicle of the Kings of England*, published in 1679, and *Historie and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to the end of the Reigne of King Henry VIII*, by Wm. Martin, London, 1615.

The specialty of the library is, however, the books relating to Scotland and early Scottish history. Governor Haight, himself of Scotch descent, would seem to have been something of an enthusiast upon this subject. His collection embraces every reliable and interesting work on Scottish history, customs, manners, dress, and clans, that he was able to procure, and is probably the finest collection on that special subject to be found in the State. Among the books are *The Scottish Gäel; The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland*, by John Macculoch, four volumes, London, 1824; *History of Scotland during the Reigns of Queen Mary and James VI*, London, 1781; and *Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscript of Scotland*, in three immense folios, a collection of historical mss. illustrating the progress of society, as well as early political changes in Scotland.

RALPH C. HARRISON.

The majority of bibliophiles, in their zeal for accumulating books, will acquire many that possess no practical value or intrinsic interest; that come home only to be stored away upon the shelves, and are never taken down save to be dusted and replaced. Such books grow to be a burden to the purchaser. They look a mute reproach for his indiscretion whenever he approaches his cases. To get rid of these volumes the ordinary collector, at regular intervals, puts his books through a process which he calls "weeding out," when he culls out worthless volumes, and either gives them to less critical friends or sends them to auction to be sold for a song.

If Mr. Harrison has any such weakness for indiscriminate collection his books do not betray it. Among his three thousand and more volumes there is scarcely one that does not attest intelligent and thoughtful selection. A distinguishing negative characteristic of the library is the almost total absence of sets of books, aside from a few works of reference in many volumes, and the works of some of the leading standard authors in history and general literature. The volumes, therefore, present a diversity of appearance upon the shelves, gratifying to the eye, as the diversified character of their contents is refreshing to the mind.

Such a library it is hard to justly describe with limited space; so many books are included that would admit of special mention, and some that almost demand extended notice. I can note but a few, premising that these are only representatives of the rich literary stores of the collection.

The oldest book in the library is a treatise printed by Ulric Zell, the first printer of Cologne, before the custom of inserting dates in books became prevalent. It is in elegant binding by the younger Derome, and the best authorities place the date of its issue at 1469. Following this, is *Valerius Maximus*, printed by Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing, at Mentz, in 1471, with rubricated capitals; and *Appian's History of the Romans*, printed at Venice in 1477, by Bernard and Erhard Ratholdt. The *Nuremberg Chronicle*, printed in 1493, a large folio, in the original hog-skin binding, with brass corners and metallic clasps, bearing the coat-of-arms of the city of Nuremberg on the cover, is a book well known to collectors, though of considerable rarity. It has always been styled, by way of distinction, the Nuremberg Chronicle. It is really an encyclopædia of general knowledge, up to the date of its publication. The engravings, which are upwards of two thousand in number, are in wood, and were executed by Michael Wolgemut and Pleydenwurf, the former of whom was the master of Albert Dürer. The subjects are portraits of illustrious characters, views of towns, etc. This is said to be one of the most extraordinary and curious productions of the fifteenth century, very interesting to the lover of ancient engraving and printing.

Among other *incunabula* is a copy of *Stultifera Navis*, by Sebastian Brant, printed in 1497, in the original binding; the Aldine edition of *Euripides*, with illuminated capitals, bound by Chambolle-Duru. There is also a copy of *Sophocles*, printed at Paris by Simon of Cologne, in 1528, notable as being the first works of any Greek author published as an entirety in Paris.

The library also contains as good a collection of books on the history of Typography as will be found in the State, including Sotheby's *Principia Typographica; The Typography of the Fifteenth Century*, elegantly illustrated, by the same author; Ottley's *History of Engraving*, *Fac-similes of Scarce and Curious Prints*, and Ottley's *Inquiry concerning the Invention of Printing;* Singer's *History of Playing Cards;* and Merlin's *Origine des Cartes à Jouer*.

A prominent feature of this library is the number of extra illustrated works it contains. Among these may be mentioned *Hallam's Literature*, in three volumes, illustrated with over two hundred engravings of authors named, and beautifully bound by Mathews, an excellent American binder, in red levant; Spence's *Anecdotes*, on largest paper; Wright's *History of England*, with over one hundred illustrations; Campbell's *Life of Mrs. Siddons*, extensively illustrated by the addition of more than one hundred plates; and Cunningham's *Life of Nell Gwyn*, very profusely illustrated.

A copy of the original edition of Bewick's Fables, published at Newcastle, in 1820, bears his autograph on the fly-leaf. Balzac's *Les Contes Drolatiques*, illustrated by Doré, contains the autograph of the latter. Mr. Harrison has also Didot's editions of Virgil and Horace, published by the elder Didot for the purpose of presenting to his friends, when he retired from business.

The collection of dramatic literature is very comprehensive, containing the works of the best dramatists and dramatic critics. It includes ten editions of Shakespeare, Webster's Dramatic Works, and the complete works of Jonson, Davenant, Cokain, Ford, Middleton, Marlowe, Chapman, Crowne, Peele, Shirley, Lilly, Dekker, Voltaire, Moliere, etc., with the publications of the Shakespeare Society.

Among Art works may be noted Albert Durer's *Little Passion*; *The British Gallery* (india paper); *Monuments Inédits de Libri; Holbein's Court of Henry VIII; Wey's Rome; Gillray's Caricatures; Racinet's L'Ornament Polychrome; Wilkie Gallery; Turner Gallery; Stafford's Gallery; Hogarth's Gallery; Emaux de Petitot* (india paper); *Trajani Colonna* (containing engravings of all the sculptures on Trajan's Column by Bartolo), an oblong folio containing one hundred and twenty plates; David's *Etruscan Antiquities*, 1785, five quarto volumes; Stothard's *Monumental Effigies;* several books of etchings; a prayer book, exquisitely illuminated after the style of old missals ; the original edition of Harding's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, on large paper, 1793; and Spence's *Polymetis*, together with a fine collection of rare old engravings.

Other books and editions deserving mention are: an edition of *Rabelais*, published at Amsterdam, in 1741, three volumes, with Picart's illustrations; Johnson's *Typographia*, largest paper; *Harleian Miscellany; Coryat's Crudities*, three volumes, 1786; Gull's *Horn Book;* Catlin's *North American Indians*, edition with colored plates; *Tree and Serpent Worship*, by James Ferguson; *The Triumphal Entry of Louis XIV*, after his marriage, 1661; Geological survey of the State of California, one of the four copies with plates of birds colored by hand; Jackson's *Treatise on Wood Engraving;* large paper edition of Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature; Notes and Queries*, in fifty-six volumes; Brunet's *Manual oe Libraire; La Rousse's Encyclopædia*, seventeen volumes; *Encyclopedia Brittanica;* and *Bayles' Dictionary*, ten volumes, 1738, together with a large collection of books of reference in almost every department of literature and art.

The books in this collection, while devoid of any uniformity in binding, are all well bound, and show many fine specimens of the art, from the hands of famous early binders and those of to-day. Hayday, Riviere, Pratt, Matthews, Pawson & Nicholson, Magnier, Chambolle-Duru and Derome have all contributed towards the elegance and durability of the books.

Mr. Harrison's library is a large room, of irregular shape, on the first floor of his house, tastefully furnished, with choice paintings upon its walls, and many bronzes, little elegancies, and works of art, bric-a-brac meeting the eye in every direction.

ADDISON E. HEAD.

An attractive room, artistically furnished, with broad library table in the center, and a number of easy chairs enticing with a promise of restful comfort. A curious hue of sage green, with a tinge of blue, toned down with a grayish smoke color, pervades carpet, damask window drapery, and furniture, walls and ceiling. Low book-cases of black walnut, with hand carving, occupy places against the walls, and a mantel of that wood graces the north side of the room.

Between the two western windows stands an exquisite piece of sculpture, representing the little daughter of the house at the age of six, a pet dog in her arms, and a book in one hand. At the top of the page is the word "dog," to which she is calling the attention of her obstinate pupil. The piece is the production of Ansiglioni of Rome, and finely executed; the graceful posture and earnest countenance of the child, and comical expression of the dog, being rendered with charming effect. A large mirror between the two windows, extending from floor to ceiling, reflects back the gleaming child figure, and the hazy green color pervading the room. A bronze and ebony clock occupies the center of the mantel piece, bronzes of Pliny and Archimedes serving as companion pieces. A ladies' writing desk, a sofa and some odd chairs complete the furniture of the room.

Mr. Head's collection of books, numbering about two thousand volumes, consists almost exclusively of the best and choicest editions of standard authors, with a number of rich art works. Among the latter is an original *Boydell Shakespeare*, *The Dusseldorf Gallery*, *Engravings of Corregio*, *The Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries*, *Kaulbach's Schiller Gallery*, *The Galleries of Munich, Vienna and Berlin*, and Lübke and Caspar's *Monuments of Art*, together with a number of works illustrated by Doré.

Among choice books on the shelves is the Edinburgh edition of Scott's works, in eighty-seven volumes, a fine edition of Thackeray, in twenty-two volumes, a full set of the Oxford classics, a London translation of Voltaire, published in 1764, in thirty-six small volumes, and a collection of Lives of the Old Masters, in different editions, published at different times. A curiosity of the collection is an old Lutheran family bible published at Augsburg, in 1530, in the original wooden covers with metallic fastenings.

The French language is well represented in this collection with choice editions of the works of the best known French authors.

PROF. GEO. HEWSTON, A. M., M. D.

This library contains about two thousand volumes of works in every department of literature and science, carefully selected for reference, embracing full editions of choice and valuable works, elegantly illustrated, many of them in the highest style of art. This selection and collection has been the work of over thirty years of one thoroughly conversant with literature and science and their bibliology. It includes voyages, travels, history, poetry, theology, antiquity, miscellaneous literature and rare literary pamphlets, scientific works of standard authors on ethnography, ethnology, geography, mechanics, mineralogy, geology, paleontology, natural history and zoology, mammalia, ornithology, herpetology, entomology, conchology, botany and popular science.

Among these we would mention *Voyage of Circumnavigation of the Globe*, by the Austrian frigate Navara, in the years 1857–59, being one of the best descriptive works ever published in English, and held in high esteem by all navigators and scientific men. *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle*, with Charles Darwin's Journal and Remarks. *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England* in 1641 and up to 1660, six vols., Oxford edition, full bound, calf extra, gilt edge. *Pope's Poetical Works,* Carruther's edition, handsomely illustrated, and published in London by Ingram Cooke & Co. in 1853, and said to be one of the finest editions of this celebrated poet's works. *Prichard's Researches into the Physical History of Mankind,* five vols., profusely illustrated with colored portraits of the various races of men *Wilson's American Ornithology,* being a natural history of birds of the United States, with life of Wilson, by G. Ord. A list of water-birds and general index, 9 vols. Original edition with one hundred and three splendid engravings, exhibiting three hundred and eighty-six figures of different species of birds, the whole accurately and most beautifully colored from the original drawings after nature. The natural colors and feathers of the bird more accurately represented than in any work before or since his day. Together, thirteen vols., imperial quarto.

The English Physician, by Culpepper, printed in London, 1665. This is one of the few works published in 1666, which escaped the great fire of that year. Books of this date are very rare. *Iconum Anitomicarum,* three volumes quarto text, two volumes folio plates, by Claudius Caldinie, or Caldini's Anatomy. The plates of minute structure in this work are fine specimens of art. This work was purchased in Vienna at the sum of four hundred dollars and brought to America by a naval officer, U. S. N. It is exceedingly rare. *Falconer and*

Cautley's Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, or the Fossil Zoology of the Sewalik Hills, in the north of India, Folio maps and plates representing, in many cases, the fossils of the natural size, with the letter press to part one all issued. The beautiful execution of the plates render the work of great use to the student or naturalist. *Holbrook's Herpetology of North America,* being a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States, by John Holbrook, five volumes, quarto. This is the most complete work of the kind on the reptiles of the United States. It embraces the land and water tortoise, terrapins, snakes, toads, frogs, lizards, and salamanders. Original editions are very rare and in great demand in Europe, where they command a large price. This is one of the few copies remaining in America.

The older Sydenham publications, with most of the valuable foreign publications and works in these different departments, among which we would mention *Pantologia,* being an encyclopædia of arts, sciences and words in English; profusely illustrated, with colored plates of animals, mechanical drawings and elegant engravings, twelve volumes, a rare and valuable work, now rarely seen except in large libraries.

These works are contained in handsome walnut cases, but without any extra parade or show, being divided between his offices and residence. The greater portion of this collection was imported from abroad and brought with him from Philadelphia, in 1861.

A. P. HOTALING.

Partly scattered through the rooms of his pleasant San Francisco residence, partly in his elegantly furnished down-town office—itself a small gallery of art—Mr. Hotaling has a somewhat widely distributed collection of books. The number it would be difficult to accurately estimate, but is somewhere between one and two thousand volumes, chiefly devoted to history, art and belles-lettres. The most notable feature is the number of choice editions and full bindings in morocco and tree and polished calf.

Mr. Hotaling has an original edition of Byron, six volumes; *Wey's Rome;* an early Edinburgh edition of the Waverly novels, in twenty-five volumes; *Wood's Natural History; Guizot's History of France; Michelet's Works*, and *Rousselet's India.* The latter is known as the "Prince of Wales' book," as it contains a dedication to that eminent personage, and is said to be a favorite book with him for presenting to his friends.

Notable in this gentleman's collection is a small case containing books which formerly belonged to his father-in-law, the late James Linen, the poet. These latter are mostly books of old poetry, and include the works of Shakespeare, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron, Hood and Burns, with some American poets. *Tales and Sketches by the Ettrick*

Shepherd, a particular favorite of Mr. Linens, a few historical works, and several bound volumes of short-lived Edinburgh periodicals, published many years ago, now partaking of the character of literary curiosities, find a place upon the shelves.

J. F. HOUGHTON.

Mr. Houghton's library is a spacious room in his beautiful home on the corner of Thirteenth and Jackson streets, Oakland, receiving abundant light from two windows on the west and a double window on the south. A fourth window, which is always open, leads into the conservatory, and through it the fragrance of a wealth of flowers and the subtle essence of aromatic plants steal into the room.

The low cases containing the books are of toa wood, in the Queen Anne style, and were made to order, the design corresponding to the architecture of the house. A pleasing variety is presented in the furniture of the room, which is partly leather-cushioned, partly of willow, and partly with embroidered stripes. On the mantel is a highly ornamental French clock, representing Progress carrying a locomotive on her left arm, the uplifted right hand holding a pendulum, vibrating in circles. The walls are decorated with engravings, oil paintings and chromos. Two crayons, one of "Odalisque, the Egyptian girl," the other representing a woodland stream, both of superior merit, are the work of Mr. Houghton's son.

The books, which number upwards of one thousand volumes—a fast increasing collection—consist chiefly of standard English authors, with a number of scientific and engineering works, the selection indicating a cultivated taste. Among the choicest books is an elegant edition of Dante, bound in full Russia, and an English work containing fine steel engravings of every work of art in the London Gallery, giving in the text the size, history and value of every picture.

JOHN R. JARBOE.

To the true lover of books it is a pleasure not often experienced, to meet with such a collection of books as that with which Mr. Jarboe has surrounded himself. It neither consists of long arrays of sets in uniform bindings, nor is it the collection of a bibliomaniac, bought only to be stored away and forgotten. His shelves are weighted with the productions of the best minds of every age, and contain books on every conceivable subject, the prevalence of choice editions being a notable feature.

One book-case is devoted exclusively to rare and curious books. Prominent among these may be named: *Quadragesimale Aureum*, by Leonardus de Utino (editio princeps), a specimen from Francisco Renner de Hailbrun, Venice, 1471; Bernardi casus longi super quintos libros decretalium, 1493; *La Henriade*, original edition, London, 1728; *Chertablon, La Maniere de se bien preparer a la Mort*, quarto, Antwerp, 1700; *Curmer's L'Imitation de Jesus Christ*, two volumes, with richly illuminated borders, after the style of old manuscripts.

A copy of *A Murmurer*, one of the rarest books known to book collectors, printed in London, 1607. But one copy has ever been described. Collier, in his Bibliographical Account of Early

English Literature, says (vol. II., page 350): "This work is not to be traced in any catalogue." The peculiarity of the book is that it is printed from beginning to end without a single break to indicate chapter or paragraph.

Phillip's *Mount Sinai*, Robert Southey's copy, with his autograph.

Puckle Club, subscriber's copy, on large paper, with proof plates inserted, London, 1829.

Doran's *Annals of the English Stage*, large paper.

The Character of a Trimmer, London, small quarto, 1688; Rufus Choate's copy, with autograph and autographical notes.

Heywoode's *Gunaikeion*, or nine Bookes of Various History concerninge Women; London, 1624, folio. Thomas Moore's copy, with autograph.

Martin's *Kings of England*, small folio, with full set of prints.

The Rogue, or *The Life of Guzman de Alfarache*, London, 1634, folio, with the arms of Charles II., when Prince of Wales, on the cover.

Moliere, six volumes, Paris, 1863, with the plates in two states—proofs before and after letter. Only one hundred copies were printed in this condition.

Sully's Memoirs, three volumes, quarto, London, Paris, 1745, with plates of Odieuvre.

Life of Falstaff, with Cruikshank's engravings, London, 1858.

England's Helicon, London, quarto, reprint, 1812 (only fifty copies printed).

Erasmus' *L'Eloge de La Folie*, 1758, largest paper, with the plates of Eisen.

Philiobiblion, two volumes, New York, 1862 (printed on India paper).

Catalogue de la Vente Fortsas, published in 1840, a curious catalogue of books that never were printed. This singular publication advertised a list of imaginary books, and created the greatest sensation among bibliophiles, who sent from all over Europe to make purchases only to discover that a cruel hoax had been perpetrated upon them, and there were no such books in existence.

Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloé, London, Paris, 1779, with proof impressions of all the plates.

Solid Silver. By W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, presentation copy, with autograph and photograph.

Clementis Romani Episcopi, de rebus gestis, printed at Paris, in 1555, by Adrian Turnebus.

The Life and Times of Bertrand du Guesclin, by Jamison. Published at Charleston, in 1864. The curiosity of this book is that it was "Entered according to the Act of Congress of the Confederate States of America, in the District Court of South Carolina."

The second rarest book in the collection is Voltaires's *La Pucelle D'Orleans*, Paris, 1865. Of this book there were fifteen copies published. In size it is the largest paper, printed entirely upon india paper, with proof portraits and vignettes.

Pepy's Diary, extra illustrated; *Evelyn's Diary*, five volumes, uncut edges, extra illustrated.

Robinson Crusoe, in three volumes, the third edition of volume I, and the original editions of volumes II and III, published in 1719 and 1720, with rare cuts and maps.

History of China (Gonzalez de Mendoca), Historia de las Cosas mas notables, Ritos y Costumbres del Gran Reyno de la China, Rome, 1585. This is reputed to be the first European book in which Chinese characters occur, but it is actually the second, as some Chinese words were engraved on a map of Ortelius, 1584.

The Art of Rhetorike, Thomas Wilson, London, 1567, small quarto. This is from the "White Knight's" collection, and said to be one of the books that Shakespeare studied.

Eikon Basilike, 1649, with the plates. This is in the original black stamp binding, and in mourning, the covers and edges being stained black.

Boccacio's *Decameron*, Madame du Pompadour's copy, edition of 1757, in five volumes, with plates by Gravelot. Another edition of the same is in ten volumes, printed at London, 1779, and contains the plates of Gravelot and Boucher.

Farmer General edition of *Les Contes de la Fontaine*, two octavo volumes, in the original binding of old French morocco, gilt embellished.

Drummond's *History of Scotland*, London, 1682, nicely bound by Nutt, of Scotland, in polished calf, with emblematic ornamentation.

Anecdotes Ecclésiastiques, two octavo volumes, bound by Padeloup.

La traicte des deux amans, bound in polished dark green calf, by Bauzonnet.

A little reprint of *The Rehearsal*, by the Duke of Buckingham, elegantly bound in San Francisco, and noticeable as being one of the first attempts at inlaid binding done in the city.

Boileau's Works, Paris, three tiny volumes, bound by Derome.

Lucretius, printed by Gryphius in 1576.

Organt, by St. Just., Paris, 1789.

Jure Divino, original edition, London, 1706.

The original edition of Hobbes' *Leviathan*.

Original editions of all of Scott's poems, in quarto. The works of Mrs. Mary Robinson (Perdita), three octavo volumes, with portrait, London, 1806.

Sabine, ou Matinée D'une Dame Romaine a sa Toilette, Paris, 1813, by Boettiger.

Original editions of *The Newcomes*, *Pendennis*, *Vanity Fair*, and *The Virginians*, in the original parts, in paper covers.

Purchas, his Pilgrimes, in five books, London, 1625.

Original editions of De Foe's *History of the Devil*, *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, and *Voyages of Captain Geo. Roberts*.

Illustrated *History of Fonthill Abbey*, with plates in three conditions.

Horace, largest folio, printed at Parma, by Bodoni, 1791, bound in crushed levant morocco by David, with the paper and text in their original purity intact. This is said to be the finest edition of Horace ever published.

The library also contains a number of Aldine and Elzevir publications, the Pickering editions of Shakespeare, Dante, Petrarch and Terence, and several Mexican imprints from the library of Maximilian.

The department of reference is very full, and contains the best standard encyclopædias and dictionaries of art, science and the languages.

Besides the rarer works already specified, there are in the collection many choice books and editions, some of them of practical interest and value, others desirable as being either out of print and difficult to obtain, or possessing the greater merit of being beautiful editions of excellent works. To this class belong a collection of memoirs concerning Napoleon, nineteen volumes, London, 1823; *Luttrell's Diary*, six volumes; a full set of *Dramatists of the Restoration* (large paper); *Works of Aphra Behn*, six volumes (large paper, reprint); *Collection of Old Ballads* (reprint); *Shakespeare Society Papers*, full set; Peter Pindar's Works; *La Fontaine*, complete works, from the print of Didot the elder; *Modes et costumes Historiques*, Paris, 1862; *Memoirs of Mrs. Coghlan* (large paper), 1864; original edition of Moore's *Life of Byron;* Baskerville edition of *Shaftesbury's Characteris-*

ticks; Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, five volumes, with fine impressions of the plates; *The Works of Jonathan Richardson*, printed at the Strawberry Hill press (Horace Walpole's private press), in 1792; *Rabelais*, nine volumes, variorum edition, Paris, 1823, by D'Alibon, uncut edges; *Memoirs de Saint Simon*, twenty-one octavo volumes; a full set of *Didot's Greek Classics*; *Harleian Miscellany*, twelve octavo volumes, London, 1810; *Voltaire*, large paper, with the plates of Moreau; *Rabelais*, three volumes, with plates of Picart, Amsterdam, 1741; *Holbein's Court of Henry VIII.;* Picard's *Manners and Customs;* a folio volume of caricatures on the subject of the South Sea bubble; six large folio volumes of autographs of the court and nobility during the reign of George II., consisting chiefly of documents relating to the South Sea bubble; *History of Westminster* election, with caricatures of the period, 1794; *Lady Hamilton's Attitudes*, London, 1794; the French encyclopædia, formerly the property of Louis Buonaparte, father of Louis Napoleon, and a number of books more commonly seen, as *Meyrick's Armor*, *Ottley's Fac-similes*, and the ordinary art works of Hogarth, Gillray, etc.

The specialty of Mr. Jarboe's library, however, is his collection relating to the period of the French Revolution, which, it is very moderate to say, has no parallel in this country. On this particular subject he has about five hundred bound volumes, one thousand pamphlets, and upwards of two thousand original engravings. The latter consist of portraits of eminent persons of the day, pictures of buildings at that period, and representations of various historical scenes and events. All are original impressions of the plates, mostly engravings of the period, many of them artist proofs, and have been collected for the purpose of illustrating the history of the French Revolution and the life of Marie Antoinette.

Among the works relating to this subject most valued by the collector are *Collection Complète des Tableaux Historiques de la Révolution Française*, three folio volumes, Paris, 1804, remarkable for the fidelity of its engravings of scenes in Paris during the revolution; *Galeries Historiques de Versailes*, ten volumes, folio; *Galerie du Musée Napoléon*, ten volumes; a history of the diamond necklace affair, with a complete collection of briefs and arguments, and old copper-plate portraits of the actors and actresses therein; *Réimpression de L'Ancien Moniteur*, thirty-two imperial octavo volumes; *Compte Rendu au Roi*, by Necker, Paris, 1781—the original edition of the book said by Carlyle to have brought on the French Revolution; *Coronation of Louis XVI.*, original edition; *The Royal & National Almanac*, in its various forms, 1787–1795; collection of memoirs relative to the French Revolution, sixty-five volumes; Thier's

French Revolution, profusely extra illustrated; *Robespierre and the Guillotine, or Pictures of the Time*, extra illustrated; and a large number of atrocious libels against Marie Antoinette, which Mr. Jarboe has collected for their historical value, but keeps stored away on a top shelf. He is also receiving a book now being published by the Didots of Paris, called *Paris through the Ages of its History*, to be complete in twenty or thirty parts; and has just acquired E. et J. de Goncourt's *Histoire de Marie Antoinette*, recently published in Paris by Charpentier, the first copy which has reached California, a beautiful work, every page ornamented with different illustrated borders, the finest specimens of wood engravings. In addition to the text, ten plates are inserted, copies of engravings of the period. The collection also includes autographs of Napoleon and Louis XVI., and others, and a scrap-book containing fifteen hundred specimens of assignat used during that period.

With the strong prejudice in favor of foreign bindings existing among our book collectors, it is gratifying to state that the owner of these books, a connoisseur in such matters, points with pride to several specimens of San Francisco bindings, and maintains that whenever sufficient patronage shall be accorded them, we have binders who will turn out as fine binding as can be done anywhere in the world.

The somewhat contracted apartment which serves

Mr. Jarboe as library and study is lighted by two windows opening into a conservatory. Carpet of shaded brown leaves on a neutral ground. A few easy chairs, a desk and swivel-chair. Black walnut book-cases lining the walls and teeming with their accumulated treasures; shelves groaning beneath their burdens, many holding double rows of books. Drawers filled with engravings, documents and pamphlets relating to the French Revolution. The books have fairly overrun the room, and escaped into the hall, where a capacious case stands, filled from lower to upper shelf. Mr. Jarboe modestly estimates the number of volumes in his collection at about three thousand, but if submitted to the test of an actual count, they would doubtless number fully a thousand more. I can only add, that as an expression of intelligent selection and critical taste, it is rivaled by no library in the State.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP.

The library of William Ingraham Kip, Episcopal Bishop of California, is a spacious apartment on the south side of his charming San Francisco residence. The room is lighted by a bay-window overlooking the well-kept grounds, with their wealth of verdure and flowers all the year round. The finish, including book-cases and mantel, is in black walnut, and the walls are covered with a paper bearing gilt figures on a crimson ground. A library table, with convenient drop-light from the chandelier above, occupies the center of the room; and easy chairs and sofas are scattered about. The walls above and between the book-cases are lined with old family portraits, which, aside from their value as family mementoes, possess an additional interest, owing to the famous hands by which they have been executed.

Above the mantel hangs a nearly full length portrait of Duncan Ingraham of Greenvale, Dutchess Co., New York, grandfather of the bishop. He is represented in dress of crimson velvet, with silver-hilted rapier, the court-dress in which he was presented to Louis XVI, and has a singularly winning young face. The portrait was painted at Paris in 1779. John Adams, in his *Journal in Paris* in that year, when American minister to France, frequently mentions Mr. Ingraham's name. Two other portraits are by Copley, and were painted in 1760. Copley afterwards returned to England, where his son became Lord Chancellor of England, with the title of Lord Lyndhurst. A family portrait by Copley is so greatly esteemed in some parts of New England, that its possession is looked upon almost as a patent of nobility. Another notable picture is a three-quarters portrait of an ancestor of Bishop Kip, executed in 1740, by Smibert, famous as the instructor of Copley.

Stephen Greenleaf, another ancestor, appears in a crimson robe, showing his office as member of the king's council in the colony. A Latin inscription on this states that it was painted in 1722.

The remaining portraits represent the bishop's great-great-grandfather in official dress as judge, painted by Grimwood in 1747; Leonard Kip of New York, the bishop's brother, by Chester Hardinge, in 1831; and Isaac Lawrence of New York, (Mrs. Kip's father), by Inman, in 1833.

On a pedestal in the bay-window is a marble bust of Bishop Kip, a remarkably fine likeness, executed by Reinhart, at Rome, in 1865.

The collection of books numbers between five and six thousand volumes, chiefly composed of the usual standard English works, with a liberal supply of French and German literature, in the various fields of history, biography, travel, romance, poetry and theology, no one subject preponderating.

The most remarkable feature of the library, however, is an autographical collection, consisting of presentation copies of upwards of two hundred and fifty books. Among the authors who have contributed to this treasured collection are Lady Verney; the Archbishop of Armagh; Christian Wordsworth, the Canon of Westminster; Miss Sewell, the author of "Amy Herbert"; Bishop Mead, of Virginia: the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop Hopkins, of New York; Hillhouse, the poet; Bishop Burgess; Leonard Kip, of New York; Mrs. Sigourney; William Palmer, of Magdalen College, Oxford; Clement Moore; Alfred B. Street, the poet; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; and the Marquis Di Nigee, of Genoa, who once had the reputation of being the first poet of Italy.

The collection also includes a translation of the Prayer Book into Mohawk, by Eleazer Williams, a character who became famous owing to a rumor which once confounded him with Louis XVII, and a copy of Noah Webster's *Work on Pestilence*, presented to the Bishop's grandfather in the year 1800, and bearing the eminent author's autograph. Bishop Kip is himself an author of considerable repute; one of his books, *Christmas Holidays in Rome*, having reached its tenth edition in London.

Among rare books worthy of note in this library is a beautiful black-letter copy of *Plato*, in the original binding, bearing the date of 1518, a copy of *Plotinus*, in ancient wooden covers, 1492; and a quaint little book, printed in 1525, known as *A Dominican Monk's Reply to Luther.*

In the small outer library or study which contains the autographical collection and a majority of the theological works, hang engravings of the present Archbishop of Canterbury; the late Bishop Selwyn, of Lichfield, and the present Bishop (Wordsworth) of Lincoln, presented by them and each bearing the autograph of the donor.

RALPH W. KIRKHAM.

THIS collection, consisting of upwards of two thousand volumes, has been the slow accumulation of a number of years in the hands of a book lover and reader. It embraces the best standard works in various departments, with an unusually fine collection on military subjects. Among the books are a number of considerable age and rarity. None of these have been re-bound or renovated in any way, their owner preferring to preserve them in the state he has found them; and the old vellum and calf bindings are in many cases musty and worm-eaten, presenting an aspect in keeping with their age.

One quaint illuminated missal, without date, but evidently the production of an epoch many centuries past, is in an excellent state of preservation, the text clear and distinct, and the parchment of finest texture and spotless cream color. This was probably the work of some Dominican monk, and contains a number of illuminations so delicate in their coloring and finish that the glossy surface of the vellum is preserved. One of these illustrations represents Jesus Christ toiling up Calvary, a Dominican friar assisting him to carry the cross!

Among other noteworthy books may be mentioned:

The Historie of Guiccardin, translated by Geffray Fenton, and published in London in 1579, a rare edition of an interesting work, of which Warton says: "The predominating love of narrative, more especially when the exploits of a favorite nation were the subject, rendered this book very popular; and it came recommended to the public by a title-page which promised almost the entertainment of a romance."

Æsopics, a translation of Æsop's Fables into English verse, published in London in 1548.

The second French edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a small book, copiously illustrated. This translation is by Ant. Le Maçon, and was published at Paris in 1545. Brunet says: "The first edition of this translation is greatly esteemed, and brought one hundred and eighty francs at the last Berlin sale."

El Libri Rojo, por V. Riva Palagio y Manuel Payno, is a Mexican history, comprehending the period from 1520 to 1867, a large volume profusely illustrated, dealing almost exclusively with the horrors of Mexican history. Only a small edition of this book was published, and it was under exceptional circumstances that this copy was procured.

A Relation of a Journie, published in London in 1637; *The Book of Martyrs*, 1586; *The General Martyrolopie*, 1660; *La Doctrine des Mœurs*, published at Paris by Sivestre in 1546, *Ciceronis Sententiæ*, 1569, and a folio edition of *John Ogilby*

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in two volumes, are books of some rarity and in an excellent state of preservation.

The Military History of the late Prince Eugene of Savoy, and of the late John, Duke of Marlborough, illustrated with copper plates by Claude de Bosc, in two folio volumes, published in London in 1737; *A Discourse against Nicholas Machiavel, the Florentin*, translated by Simon Patericke, published early in 1600, Sir Matthew Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*, London, 1594,and *The Lawes and Actes of Parliament made by King James and his Successors, Kings of Scotland*, printed by Robert Waldegrave in 1597, are works of historical interest and considerable rarity.

General Kirkham's library is, in some respects, the most perfect in its interior arrangement and finish of any in the State. The room, though somewhat inadequate for the number of books,is a cosy family reading-room, and is enlarged by the addition of a deep bay-window, affording ample light. The finish of the whole room is in solid black walnut; and the mantel, book-cases and bay-window arch, all of chaste architectural design, are heavily and richly carved. The book-cases are finished upon the walls, and occupy every available space. A large library table, with full set of leather-covered furniture, complete the appointments of the room, and on either side of the curious clock finished in the mantel is a pair of bronzes. Among other ornaments in the room are two valuable old Roman bronzes, one of Cupid and Psyche, and the other a Satyr and Bacchante. A quaint Japanese seal carved with rare delicacy represents the Opium-Eater's Dream.

DELOS LAKE.

SOME collections are the expression of the individual tastes of a family. All have brought their contributions from time to time, until the shelves are filled with a host of dear friends, with any one of whom they would be loth to part.

Of such a nature is the collection belonging to Delos Lake, a well-known San Francisco lawyer. The books number about two thousand volumes, and the subjects embraced are many and diverse, the departments of history, biography, romance and poetry receiving equal attention. Little thought has been paid to editions or binding, yet the books are generally in excellent order, and include some fine editions. Among the books is a handsome edition of *Froissart's Chronicles*, and an early edition of the *History of Sir Charles Grandison.*

The gem of the collection is a manuscript copy of *The Lotus Eaters*, with numerous original water-color illustrations of superior merit, executed by Henry Hobart Bates, formerly Professor in Hobart College, Geneva, and now one of the Judges of Appeals in the Patent office at Washington. The text is similar to the elegant specimens seen in old missals, in red, blue and black inks, with illuminated initials heightened with gold, exquisite both in design and execution, the whole on rice paper of finest texture.

Across the center of the title-page is "The Lotus Eaters," in old English text, shaded in red and blue. Above hovers a female form, with floating hair, closed eyes and peaceful face, and outspread wings. Below the title is a male figure, the eyes closed, flaming hair erect, only the grim face and bat-like wings being visible. The first page represents the Grecian mariners arriving in sight of land, their eager faces looking with longing upon the far-off misty hills. A little further on peculiar interpretation is given to the lines:

> "Branches they bore of that enchanted stem
> Laden with flower and fruit, whereof they gave
> To each, but whoso did receive of them
> And taste, to him the gushing of the wave
> Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave
> On alien shores; and if his fellow spake
> His voice was thin, as voices from the grave;
> And deep asleep he seemed, yet all awake,
> And music in his ears
> His beating heart did make."

At the top of the page is an owl with wings outstretched, on the inner margin of the page three figures in Oriental costume, bearing lotus branches, and below a curious design, representing the sleeping face of a dreamer, and his vision. Fronting him, across a sea, appears a row of phantom cowled heads, the larger and nearer the senile faces, with dropped jaws, of old men, but changing as they recede into grinning fleshless skeletons.

One of the most beautiful illustrations accompanies that line of the "Choric Song:" "In the stream the long-leaved flowers weep." A limpid stream with little naked children playing; one little fellow is floating in a huge pink-lined conch-shell under "the long-leaved flowers," and two others are sporting in the water, the half-veiled appearance of the warmly-tinted flesh of childhood, under the crystal water, being given with charming effect. "Nor ever fold our wings, nor cease from wanderings," is realized by a female figure floating on the clouds, with beautiful sleeping face and restful folded wings.

> "To muse and brood and live again in memory
> With those old faces or our infancy."

Above appears a noble male head, with drooping eyelids, and far away musing look upon the face.

The last illustration in this unique work represents the lotus flower, with pure white petals nestling against glossy green leaves, and one bud just opening.

Mr. Lake's library is an attractive little room of indescribable shape, with one window to the west and two double windows to the south, a sky-light overhead and homelike air pervading everywhere. It is cosily furnished, with softly-cushioned chairs and sofas, a rich, deep shaded red predominating in carpet, upholstery and papered wall. An upright piano stands on one side of the room, and a library table occupies the center. Crystal chandeliers and side brackets dispense our brilliant

San Francisco gas, but a student's lamp on the table eclipses them with its steady, softened light. The books are in black-walnut cases of tasteful design, nicely finished, and busts of Milton and Shakespeare rest above them.

MILTON S. LATHAM

THE library of Milton S. Latham at his San Francisco residence, is a large, lofty apartment on the north side of the house, with a bay window overlooking the tastefully laid out grounds, while the chief light is diffused through a skylight in the center of the ceiling. The ceiling itself is elaborately frescoed in neutral tints. The floor is covered with a heavy Persian carpet in rich oriental colors, made to order in Smyrna, and said to be the largest ever made in a Persian loom. The room is furnished with classic severity, but with perfect taste. The book-cases, completely lining the walls, are of black walnut, about nine feet high, of simple design. An elaborately carved black walnut mantel has a large clock on the face, with busts of Milton and Shakespeare on each side, and Science above represented by a child crowned with wreaths of immortelles. Below are two busts of Lucius Verus and Plotinus in black marble and bronze, and two bisque busts of Webster and Washington. In the center of the room, beneath the sky-light, stands a beautifully carved library table from Berlin, corners supported by Caryatides.

Two Faust armchairs, heavily carved, lounges and easy Turkish chairs, a couple of quaint-looking Quaker rocking chairs, gilt rosewood table, and an exquisitely embroidered Japanese screen of silk, with richly carved ebony frame, are distributed about the room. Two gigantic figures in full coats of polished armor, one resting on his weapon, the other lifting his sword in belligerent attitude, stand on either side of the bay window and guard the approach to a pedestal on which stands the most superb work of art in the room, Hiram Power's life-size statue of California, the only one ever brought to this country, and which cost the possessor $10,000. It is a nude female figure in spotless marble, of exquisite form, lightly poised, one hand grasping a divining rod, the noble face bent slightly forward with a far-seeing look; pride, courage, resolution in her countenance, as if reading her glorious future. On each side of the entrance into the conservatory adjoining on the west are two marble busts of Plato and Seneca on column pedestals of Cippilino marble, the only copies ever made after the bronze originals in the Museum Pompeii at Naples. The heads are strange contrasts, that of the old Roman rugged, harsh, aggressive, the hair roughly tumbled, the lips slightly parted as if panting to speak, and the neck bent forward; that of Plato grand and calm as a god's, powerful in its silent majesty. These works of art were obtained through the intercession of Count Cipriani with Victor Immanuel, at the time Mr. Latham was in the Senate, that sovereign ordering the head of the Academy of Arts in Italy to detail a sculptor to make these copies.

On the south side of the room is a bust of young Augustus Cæsar, a copy from the Vatican, resting on a column pedestal of Vero Antico marble composite. Two marble busts of Cicero and Demosthenes, on column pedestals of Rosso Antico marble, near the door, complete the works of art in the room, noticeable not so much for their profusion as their beauty and value. Mr. Latham's books number about five thousand volumes of standard literature of every variety, with a large collection of senatorial, legislative and political documents, and many rare and choice works, collected at various periods of his life with great care, research, and expense. While many of the books are full or half bound in calf or morocco, there are few rich bindings, and the general appearance of the collection would indicate that the books are intended for use rather than show. Among the rarer and more noticeable works are a *History of Japan*, in two folio volumes, with copper plates, published in 1727; *Pictorial History of England*, from B. C. 55, to A. D. 1820, in eight volumes; *Bell's British Theater*, forty-six volumes, published in 1791; *The Chinese Classics*, five octavo volumes, in a peculiar marbled mohair binding; *The Variorum Edition of Shakspeare*, edited by Reed, Johnson and Malone; *Naval History of England*, from 1066 to 1734, published in 1735; *Reprint of Rushwood's Collections*, eight volumes, published in 1721; *Ruffle's History of Java*, very handsomely bound; the original edition of *Vancouver's Voyages;* the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, elegantly bound in full brown morocco and profusely illustrated; and Ogilby's *Virgil*, a folio, published in 1668. The most notable and valuable works are a very complete set of *British Parliameutary Debates* from 1803 to 1868, two hundred and fifty-nine volumes, bound in half calf; and the *Parliamentary History of England*, from 1072 to 1803, thirty-six octavo volumes, full calf. The library also comprises many French and German works, including most of the standard authors in the respective languages, and numerous fine art works.

ALBERT J. LE BRETON.

MR. Le Breton's library is composed of about two thousand volumes, one fourth consisting of rare works, the remainder of standard miscellany, French, German and English, selected with taste and judgment, in the best editions procurable.

Among the rarest and most valuable of the books is *Histoire d'un voyage fait en Amérique* (terre du Bresil), par Jean de Lery, natif de la Margelle, La Rochelle, 1578; the original edition, an octavo volume, with plates, exceedingly rare; *Cérémonies et coutumes religieuses des Peuples de l'Amérique*, first edition, Amsterdam, 1723, one folio volume, with thirty-four plates by Picard; Kingsborough's *Mexican Antiquities*, nine volumes, folio, the latter a valuable and expensive work rarely seen in private libraries.

Mr. Le Breton has a number of rare books on California and her history. Before noting these it should be remarked that many books of a comparatively recent date, relating to our State, have become exceedingly rare, and are scarcely to be purchased at any price. Whether this is due to some destructive fate pursuing the books, to small editions, or unexpected appreciation of works of this class, I do not know. The latter belief is the most comfortable, and to that we shall incline. Mr. Le Breton's collection includes *Exploration* *du territoire de l'Orégon et des Californies,* Duflos de Mofras, two octavo volumes with plates and maps, published at Paris in 1844; *Voyages en Californie et dans l'Orégon,* Saint Amant, Paris, 1854, one octavo volume with plates and map (out of print); *Histoire Naturelle et Civile de la Californie* (Narratif des tentatives faites pour s'y établir) d'apres A. M. Burriel (Jésuite espagnol), three duodecimo volumes with maps, Paris, 1767; *L'Orégon et les Côtes de l'océan Pacifiique du Nord,* Fédix, Paris, 1846, one octavo volume with large maps; *What I saw in California,* by Ed. Bryant (first Alcalde of San Francisco), London, 1849; *Colonial History of California,* by John W. Dwinellé, and *Annals of San Francisco,* by Frank Soulé.

Among notable French works we will mention *La Revue des Deux Mondes,* one hundred and fifty-six volumes, bound in morocco, full set, since the beginning in 1833; *Œuvres de Balzac* (edition définitive), twenty-four volumes, royal octavo; *Œuvres Completès d'Alfred de Musset,* best illustrated edition, eleven octavo volumes; *Le Chevalier de Faublas,* par Houvet de Couvray, four octavo volumes illustrated with fine plates, published at Paris in 1821 (editio princeps); *Memoires de Jacques Casanova de Seingalt,* écrits par lui-même, original edition, in six volumes; *Histoires des Livres populaires,* depuis le Xve siècle, par Charles Nisard, Paris, 1854; *Lettres de Cachets & States Prisons,* by the Comte de Mirabeau, London, 1787; *Œuvres de M. le Vicomte de Chateaubriand*, Grande édition avec illustrations sur cuivre, four quarto volumes, Paris, 1834; *Mémoires et Ouvres du Comte de Ségur*, six octavo volumes, Paris, 1825; *Mémoires de J. H. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, two large quarto volumes, Paris, 1833; *Œuvres de Voltaire*, with scientific, historical and literary notes, forty-four octavo volumes, Paris, 1838; *L'Algérie Ancienne et Moderne*, by Léon Galibert, vignettes by Raffet, Paris, 1841; and an interesting folio volume, large paper, containing *Autographes des Souverains, hommes politiques, savants, orateurs, poëtes, et artistes de l'Europe*, Paris, 1864. In addition to these, the collection contains the complete works of Lamartine, Thiers, V. Hugo, Mignet, Legouvé, Cormenin, La Vallée, Alexandre Dumas, Octave Feuillet, and George Sand.

In the German language there are fine editions of the works of Goethe (grosse illustrirte Ausgabe, twenty volumes), Schiller (complete works, twelve volumes), Kœrner, Lessing, Uhland, Heine, Weber, and others.

In the English language, the complete works of Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle, De Quincey, Bulwer, Irving, Marryatt, Cooper, Addison, Brougham, Tennyson, Spencer, Ruskin, Lever, Disraeli, Ben Jonson, etc., and *The British Poets* (with preface by Samuel Johnson), seventy-seven duodecimo volumes, in full antique morocco, London, 1779.

The collection also includes a number of fine illustrated works, such as *History of Art* and *History of Sculpture*, by Lübke; *Burnet on Painting*, large paper copy with colored plates; *Idyls of the King*, illustrated by Doré, plates on India paper; *Art Treasures of England*, plates on India paper; *Museum of Painting aud Sculpture*, containing engravings of paintings, statues and bas-reliefs in the public and private galleries of Europe drawn and etched by Reveil, with notes, descriptive, critical and historical by Duchesne, seventeen duodecimo volumes, London, 1830; and *Herculaneum and Pompeii*, nine octavo volumes, published by Firmin Didot, 1869.

Mr. Le Breton's books are fastidiously bound, the art works in full morocco, the greater portion of the library books proper in levant or Turkey morocco, polished, speckled, paneled or tree calf, gilt edges, with a few in half-bindings.

The department of musical works is large and embraces among the finer editions: *Les Bonnes Traditions du Pianiste*, 8 vols., 8vo., Flaxland, Paris; *Les Soirées Musicales de Rossini*, Brandus, Paris; the sonatas, variations and concertos of Schubert, Von Weber, Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn; the overtures of Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Chérubini, Méhul, Paer and Gluck; scores of the principal operas, and a large selection, comprising about two hundred modern compositions.

JOHN LE CONTE.

THE President of the University of California, John Le Conte, has a small collection of books, mostly scientific in character, with some standard medical works. The rarest book in this collection is a copy of *Euclid*, published by Erhardus Ratholdt in 1482. This was printed before title pages were in vogue, but the publisher's little note at the end of the book is somewhat curious, reading as follows:

> Opus Elementorum Euclidis Megarensis in geometriæ arte. In id quoque Campani perspicacissimi Comentationes finivit. Erhardus Ratholdt Augustensis impressor solentissimus. Venetiis impressit; Anno Salutis MCCCCLXXXII. Octavis Calen. Jun. Lector Vale.

It will be noticed that "Euclid of Megara" is confounded with "Euclid of Alexandria" the mathematician, a very common mistake at that time. The book is a large folio, with a margin so broad that the figures are placed upon it without disturbing the text.

JOSEPH LE CONTE.

PROFESSOR Le Conte, the author of an admirable work on the Elements of Geology, recently published by Appleton & Co., and Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California, has a small collection of about one thousand books, largely consisting of works relating to his profession. These include all the standard works on geology and natural history attainable, including a very full collection of United States geographical and geological surveys, to which he is receiving constant additions. He has Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, in eighteen large volumes; Agassiz's Contributions to the Natural History of the United States; and *Nereis Boreala Americana*, a work on the sea-weeds of American waters, by Harvey, embellished with beautiful plates, with several other works now out of print, and difficult to obtain.

The miscellaneous department of the library embraces a number of choice illustrated works, including engravings by Hogarth and Boydell; *The Turner Gallery; Canova's Works*, and the whole of Reitsch's Outlines, illustrating German poetry and Shakespeare, with the studies generally known as "Reitsch's Fancies."

J. E. McELRATH.

THIS collection of books, small in extent but rapidly increasing, has but a few hundred volumes of fiction and general miscellany, being chiefly devoted to history. In addition to the complete works of such writers as Macaulay, Gibbon, Hume, Grote, Froude, Thiers and others, it contains some rare books and editions, and a marked feature is one hundred and forty or more volumes relating to our late civil war.

Among the rarest and most valued works may be mentioned: *Garcilasso de le Vega*, Royal Commentaries of Peru, in two parts, written originally in Spanish by the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega, and rendered into English by Sir Paul Rycaut, Kt., with portrait, folio, London, 1688; *La Chine et les Chinois*, with designs by August Borget, lithographed in two tints by Eugéne Ciscère, Paris, 1842; Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, modernized by Mrs. Stanley, folio, London, 1725; Sir Thomas More's *Utopia, or the Happy Republic*, translated by R. Robinson, London, 1869; *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, a description of works relating to America, published between 1492 and 1557, Paris, 1858; *Notes sur la Nouvelle France*, 1545–1700; Caleb C. Colton's *Lacon*, or "Many Things in a Few Words Addressed to those who Think," London, 1823; Walter Hart's *Life of*

Gustavus Adolphus the Great, two octavo volumes, with portrait, London, 1765; and *The Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion*, James Buchanan (President of the United States), London, 1866.

MOLERA AND CEBRIAN.

ONE of the most interesting private libraries in San Francisco is the property of E. J. Molera and John C. Cebrian, two young Spanish gentlemen. Associated together in their boyhood, schoolmates together, partners in business in after life, their friendship has become so established and their interests are so identified, that they have accumulated a common library, every book of which bears the stamp "Molera & Cebrian."

This collection numbers more than two thousand volumes, and contains so many and valuable works in the Spanish section, that we shall give a somewhat detailed account of its contents, trusting that the scholar and student will find it of interest.

One of the most important works is *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles des de la formacion del lenguage hasta nuestros dias:* publicado por Rivadeneyra; *i. e.,* Rivadeneyra's Library of Spanish Writers, since the rise of the Spanish language, to the present day, Madrid, 1846–1878; seventy volumes, quarto (still in course of publication). This is the best collection of Spanish writers to be found, and one of the best of its kind ever published. The student may follow therein the true evolution of Spanish language and thought since the beginning of the thirteenth century; as it not only contains the classical or standard authors, but also any writer who has had any influence in Spanish literature, either for the better or for the worse. This collection contains the complete Spanish works of Cervantes, Quevedo, Calderon, Lope, Leon and their compeers, and even translations of some of their Latin works. Second and third rate authors are represented by some of their works only. The character of the publications thus far are, poetical works of all kinds; historical and philosophical works; some ascetical and religious works of the sixteenth century; old Spanish novels, and critical and political writings. It contains many works never published before, and others that had been out of print for centuries. The best critics and literateurs of modern Spain have devoted their talents to make the work thorough, and the several collators of these volumes have searched and studied old mss., compared the best editions, intelligently discussed important points, and have added to their opinions and explanations those of the best German, English and French literary critics.

The collection also includes:

Coleccion de libros españoles raros y curiosos, Madrid, 1871–78, eleven volumes, 18mo (collection of rare and curious Spanish books). This is also an important collection of old books or mss., some of which were considered lost, and are not even mentioned in the best bibliographical works. In all of them are reproduced in fac-simile the title-page and engravings of the first editions.

J. Amador de los Rios, *Historia Critica de la literatura Española*, Madrid, 1861–65, seven volumes, quarto (publication not yet completed). A critical history of Spanish literature since the first century B. C. It includes therefore the Latin period of Spanish literature, and is the best history of Spanish literature ever published. It contains many documents and fragments never before printed, numerous fac-similes of old mss., and criticisms by foreign writers. The last volume published carries the history to the end of the fifteenth century.

N. Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispania Vetus*, *Bibliotheca Hispania Nova*, Madrid, J. Ibarra, 1783–88, four volumes, folio (the Library of Old Spain, and the Library of New Spain). This Latin work, published about 1684, was the first accurate bibliography relating to Spain, and embraces from the first century A. D. to the year 1684, giving notices of the writers and their several works. Considering the age when it was published, it was exceedingly accurate and complete, and is considered one of the best authorities. This edition is more valuable from having issued from the press of the prince of Spanish printers, J. Ibarra. The edition contains fourteen vignettes and eleven ornamented initials engraved by aqua fortis in copper plates.

B. J. Gallardo, *Ensayo de una Biblioteca Española de libros raros y curiosos*, Madrid, 1863–1866, two volumes quarto, not yet completed, (Essay of a Spanish library of rare and curious books). The undisputed merit of this work is well known to the student of Spanish literature, as it contains numerous invaluable documents not to be easily found elsewhere. It is not only a dictionary of the particular branch of bibliography mentioned in the title, but it also contains numerous extracts and copies of old books and mss. taken from many old libraries, public and private, Spanish and foreign.

D. Hidalgo, *Diccionario de Bibliografia Española*, Madrid, five volumes, large octavo, the latest work published on that subject.

A. de Puibusque, *Histoire comparée des littérature Espagnole et Française*, Paris, 1843, two volumes octavo; considered one of the best standard works upon that subject.

Besides the above works there are some minor works relating to the same subjects, by A. de Capmany, Fernandez de Navarrete, Breton, Ochoa, Alcalá Galiano, Zárate, Moratin, Milá, Garcés, etc.

P. Calderon de la Barca. *Autos Sacramentales, Alegóricos é historiales*, Madrid, 1717, six volumes octavo, with wood engravings, bound in parchment of the time it was published. (Calderon's religious or sacramental plays). This is the first edition of this work, published by one of Calderon's friends. Calderon is considered as the Shakespeare of Spain, and his other dramas and plays form four volumes of the Rivadeneyra's Biblioteca above noted.

M. Lafuente, *Historia general de España*, Madrid, 1861, fifteen volumes octavo.

J. A. Llorente, *Historia critica de la Inquisicion de España*, Paris, 1825, ten volumes 32mo. A standard and invaluable history of the doings of the Inquisition in Spain, written by a late Secretary of said tribunal.

The modern literature of Spain is represented by the complete works of Castelar, A. Saavedra (Duque de Rivas), Gallego, Hartzenbusch, and Diaz, and scattering works by twenty-five more of the most celebrated modern Spanish authors.

Among other works of note in the same language, it contains the following:

B. Sotos Orchando, *Gramática de la lengua universal*, Madrid, 1863. Also *Diccionario de la lengua universal*, Madrid, 1862. These are outlines of a system of a philosophical universal language, containing grammar, dictionary and translations to and from the proposed language.

B. Alderete. *Origen y principio de la lengua Castellana*, Madrid, 1674, folio. One of the oldest dictionaries of the Spanish language.

Muños. *Diccionario bibliográfico historico de los Antiguos Reinos, Provincias, Ciudades, Villas, Iglesias y Santuarios de España*, Madrid, 1858, quarto. This is a historic-bibliographic dictionary of the old kingdoms, provinces, cities, towns, churches and sanctuaries of Spain, and gives a record not only of all printed works upon the subject but also of old mss. in private and public libraries.

M. Ferreiro. *Atlas Geográfico de España*, Madrid, 1864, containing fifty-two maps of Spain and her possessions.

A. de Laborde. *Itinéraire descriptif de l'Espagne*, Paris, 1825, six volumes, atlas folio. A description of Spain in 1825, in its various aspects, geographical, political, literary, artistic, industrial, military, and archaeological.

A. de la Puente. *Viáge de España*, Madrid, 1772, printed by J. Ibarra. This is a correct and esteemed description of Spanish monuments visited in a tour through certain portions of Spain.

Antonii Nebrisensis Dictionarium, Madrid, 1761, folio. A revised edition of one of the oldest Latin-Spanish Dictionaries, written about 1530.

Cobarrubias. *Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana*, Madrid, 1670.

Among rare works contained in this collection is the first Spanish translation of Dante's *Inferno*, with commentaries, the verses in the same metre as the original. This was printed at Burgos, by Fradrique, a German from Basle, and was finished on Monday, the second of April, 1515. This book is notable for several reasons; first, for being printed by one of Gutenberg's workmen; second, for being the first book ever printed at Burgos; and third, for being the best Spanish translation of the *Inferno* ever made. It also contains an original poem by the translator, Fernandez de Villegas, and a translation of *Juvenal*.

Also the complete works of St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville, who lived in the seventh century. This was the first work of the kind ever written in Europe, and was an encyclopedia of all knowledge and science up to that period. It is to-day the only source of information regarding those times to be found in Europe. It is said that no Latin scholar can ever be perfect without having read this book, as the writer used many Latin words (scientific terms, etc.), to be found in no other work. This edition was published at Paris in 1580.

Among works of general reference in this library, the following are worthy of enumeration as a valuable and intelligent selection: *Nouvelle Biographie Génèrale*, publiée par Firmin Didot frères, sous la direction de M. le Dr. F. Hofer; forty-six volumes octavo, Paris, 1866; (a new dictionary of general biography from the most ancient times to the present day). This is probably the most complete work of the kind. It gives with each name nearly all bibliographical data; and also all important works ever written regarding the personage in question. The best talent of France and Germany has contributed to the success of this standard work.

F. Brockhaus. *Conversations-Lexikon*, Leipzig, 1868. Fifteen volumes, octavo.

Encyclopædia Britannica, last English edition.

C. Cantée. *Historia Universal*, Paris, 1873, ten volumes, quarto, steel engravings. This is an enlarged and revised edition of a Spanish translation of the well known Cantée's General History of the World.

Dictionnaire portatif des conciles, Paris, 1773. A dictionary of all the Catholic Church councils since the first one held by the Apostles.

F. Fétis. *Biographie Universelle des Musiciens et Bibliographie générale de la Musique*, Paris, 1873, eight volumes, octavo.

E. M. Oettinger. *Bibliographie Biographique Universelle*; Paris, 1866. Two volumes, quarto. A work highly appreciated in Europe, considered very accurate, complete and useful.

J. Collin de Plancy. *Dictionnaire Infernal;* Paris, 1863, one quarto volume. A dictionary of evil spirits, magic, witchcraft, infernal spells, and all kinds of superstitious wonders, miracles, and supernatural beliefs.

G. Vasari. *Lives of the most eminent painters, sculptors, and architects.* Six volumes, London, 1855.

Dictionnaire de Géographie ancienne et moderne à l'usage du libraire, etc., Paris, 1868, large octavo. This is an important dictionary of geography, relating to the history of printing in every country and city, together with the Latin and vulgar names of every locality, and is an indispensable adjunct to any dictionary of bibliography.

The collection of art works embraces: J. G.

Armengaud's *Public Galleries of Europe;* L. Reynaud's *Traité d'Architecture;* a collection of splendid line engravings; a large quarto volume containing over fifty engravings after Goya's paintings; historical illustrations by Paul Delaroche; W. Scott's *Pictures by Italian masters;* Canova's works; *Picturesque Europe*, by B. Taylor; Ernst & Korn, *Architectural Sketch-book*, seven folio volumes published at Berlin, 1859–1876, containing splendid lithographs and chromos of architecture; a collection of one hundred and eighty portraits of men of all countries; a collection of the thirty-three engravings of the celebrated quarto edition of *Don Quixote*, published in Madrid in 1780, by the Spanish Royal Academy; and a collection of eighty-three outline engravings by Holbein, illustrating Erasmus' *Eulogy of Folly*.

In addition to those already detailed, this library contains a small number of philosophical and religious works and works of modern science and controversy; a number of French, English and German works; and over two hundred works of standard French, German, Spanish and English works in the departments of architecture and civil engineering.

It may be interesting to say, in concluding my remarks upon this library, that Messrs. Molera & Cebrian have in their possession in San Francisco two of the most remarkable works of art in the United States. One is a portrait of Titian, painted by himself, the only Titian in America. The other is a picture of St. Peter, by Goya, the famous Spanish painter, who, living at a later day than the so-called "great masters," yet ranks among them in the estimation of connoisseurs.

These pictures were once the property of Gallego, director of the National School of Art in Madrid, for many years, who had a fine private collection of paintings, and was a famous connoisseur. Shortly after his death, in 1850, his collection was offered for sale, at prices fixed by his successor in the National Academy, the Duke of Rivas, and these pictures were purchased at that time by these gentlemen, who hold certificates from Señor Gallego's heir, attesting their genuineness.

The portrait of Titian is on a black ground, and is a little dimmed by age, the outlines of his beard and skull-cap being almost lost. The face and features are very clear, but there is a sunken look about the eyes, hollows and furrows upon his face, as if old age had begun its ravages upon the once handsome countenance, that I have never seen referred to in descriptions of other portraits of him, nor detected in engravings of those portraits. Otherwise it very strongly resembles other likenesses. Titian lived to an extreme old age, and it is possible that this portrait is of later date than others.

The picture of St. Peter is supposed to represent him after he has denied his master thrice.

The head is half bowed, the lips slightly parted, and a look of contrition overspreads the whole face. In a good light a tear can be seen coursing down one cheek. The whole picture is expressive of the most poignant remorse, and produces a remarkable impression upon the beholder.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

One of the most valuable private collections of books in San Francisco is found at the tasteful home of William Norris. The library is a spacious room, 24x30 feet, with a large bay-window fronting the south, and two windows looking to the east; velvet carpet with shaded brown tropical leaves on a dark ground, and the furniture partly of ordinary library type, upholstered with morocco, partly of cloth of a Persian pattern. The mantel is of carved black walnut, of novel and tasteful design, the usual mirror being dispensed with, to make room for antique vases and little pieces of *bijouterie*, the whole crowned with a marble bust of Apollo. Beside the mantel stands an elegant little marqueterie cabinet with glass doors, filled with delicate ivory carvings and pieces of Sèvres porcelain. Among the former is one very elaborate carving of the Japanese philosopher Kobo, supposed to have once belonged to one of the Japanese daimios, as it bears his coat of arms on the bottom.

A long library table of heavily carved and inlaid black walnut occupies the center of the room, and fancy tables and book stands are ranged conveniently about. The low book-cases, four in number, are of inlaid black walnut, and finished upon the walls. The two on the east side of the room are designed for holding large art works, and are recessed into the walls to save undue projection into the room.

The imperfect architectural effect usually imparted to a room by dwarf cases is here counteracted by a tasteful arrangement of paintings, bronzes and antiquities above. Over the two long cases on the western wall hang large paintings by Herzog, one a moonlight scene in the harbor of Bremen, where the clustered shipping, with red lights glowing in the rigging, the almost inky blackness of the water, with the path of moonlight over its surface, is given with weird effect. The other represents the harbor of Ostend in a storm, the sky overspread with sullen clouds and great waves lashing themselves to a foam against the rocks.

Over the other cases hang paintings by Kensett and Gifford, and on an easel is a charming landscape by B. C. Koekkoek. Among other treasures and works of art scattered lavishly about is a large French bronze of America, representing an Indian girl seated in a canoe, the poise of the head and posture of the form exceedingly graceful, and executed with great faithfulness to the minor details of the work. Bronzes of Mercury and Corinne, Japanese vases, a Russo-antico urn, an exquisite vase of Egyptian alabaster with gilt bronze trimmings and base, are distributed on top of the low cases.

Mr. Norris's collection of books, consisting of more than twenty-five hundred volumes, is notable for the excellent taste and intelligence displayed in the selection, for its choice editions and elegant bindings.

Among the choicest works of art is a proof edition of the engravings known as *Selected Pictures*, from the art galleries and private collections of Great Britain, in four elephant folio volumes; a proof edition of Doré's *Idyls of The King*, a quaint work in imitation of the work of the old monks, with illuminated borders and illustrations, all hand colored; *The Illuminated Psalter*, a work of which only one hundred copies were ever issued, many of which are in the possession of the royal families of Europe; and the original edition of Le Croix's *Moyen Age et la Renaissance*, in nine folio volumes, a very expensive work at the time of its publication, and now possessing additional value on account of its rarity. The collection also comprises *The Royal Gallery of Art*, four folio volumes; a proof edition of Knight's *Gallery of Portraits; Les Saints Evangiles*, from Bossuet's translations, in two volumes; *Les Chefs-d' Œuvre de la Peinture Italienne*, by Paul Mantz; superior chromo-lithographs, published by Didot Frêres of Paris, and bound in dark brown levant, inlaid with different colored leathers; *The Public Galleries of Europe*, Armengaud, eight volumes; *The Royal Halls of England*, four folio volumes in dark green levant embellished with gold; *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, in blue and gold levant; *Wey's Rome*, a fine edition of Doré's illustrations of *The Fables* of La Fontaine; and Ainé's *Herculaneum and Pompeii*, in eight royal octavo volumes. Among other interesting and valuable works are two volumes of fac-similes of writings of all nations and periods, and *Silvestré's Universal Paléographie*, the latter believed to be the only copy on the Pacific coast.

The branches of history, biography and philosophy are well represented, and while mainly composed of standard works, contain some books and editions it would be difficult to duplicate.

Mr. Norris has the large paper edition of Ruskin, published in 1857, consisting of nine volumes. After this publication Ruskin changed his views materially, and being a man of large wealth, tried to suppress the edition, making it already scarce and valuable. The library also includes an edition of Dickens in twenty-six volumes, India paper, containing all the original illustrations by Cruikshank and Darley.

The department of belles-lettres also contains complete editions of all the standard English and American novelists and poets, with the publications of the Shakespeare Society of 1843 (edited by Halliwell), together with standard French authors in the original, in fine editions.

Mr. Norris' books are generally full bound in tree or polished calf or morocco, by Riviere of London, and some of the best French binders. While he considers the contents of his books of infinitely greater importance than their dress, he thinks that a superior binding enhances the enjoyment to be derived from a book as well as increases its utility. His library shows many elegant specimens, and is the collection of a dilettante.

A. A. O'NEILL.

THE library of Dr. A. A. O'Neill, the well-known school director, is in part at his residence on Lombard street, and in part at his office on Washington street. It comprises about four thousand volumes, and in addition to the ordinary works in standard literature includes many rare illustrated and curious antiquarian works, among which may be mentioned the magnificent set of the Boydell Shakespeare illustrations with the text in nine volumes, imperial folio, and published at one hundred guineas unbound; Racinet's *Polychromatic Ornaments*, a splendid copy in folio, bound in levant morocco; a copy of the first editions of Machiavelli and Montaigne; an early Pindar of about 1483, etc. The doctor's splendid and rare collection is, with the exception of a few books of particular rarity and value, lodged upon plain shelves, and is, as he says, kept more for use than show.

LORING PICKERING.

THIS veteran San Francisco journalist has a collection of books numbering upwards of two thousand volumes. Though somewhat scattered over the house, as books that are in constant demand must inevitably be, the larger portion occupy cases in the handsome, broad upper hall of Mr. Pickering's residence, or are gathered together in the cosily furnished little study at its termination.

The majority of the books are composed of the works of the best standard authors in English, French and German literature, selected with excellent taste, and including many works which, not absolutely unique, are rarely found in private libraries. The collection on the subjects of newspapers and journalism is probably unrivaled in the State. In this connection it is worthy of mention that the largest and most complete collection of files of Pacific coast newspapers is, undoubtedly, in this gentleman's possession. Beginning with the first copy of the *California Star*, the newspaper pioneer of the State, published at Yerba Buena January 9, 1847, of which he has every number published, we find full files of some of the leading papers down to the present time. Fire and flood have destroyed many newspapers carefully laid away for preservation in the early days, consequently several of these files are believed to be the only ones in existence. Notable among these is the *Placer Times*, first published at Sacramento, April 28, 1849, by Edward C. Kemble, and the *Placer Times and Transcript*, into which it was afterwards merged.

For many years Mr. Pickering has been saving material, printed and written, and gathering historical matter with the intention to first publish a history of the California press, then of the press of St. Louis, and finally—if he lives long enough—a history of the press of the United States. This work he is doing in the most faithful and elaborate manner. The plan he pursues is to take up every important subject and occurrence, as, in our own State, the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee in the early days, political struggles, various resources of the State, mining developments and bubbles, etc., and give the positions taken by the various newspapers at various times.

A journalist of full forty years' experience, a newspaper owner the greater portion of that time, and an able writer, Mr. Pickering possesses rare qualifications for the task he has undertaken. During his life-time he has seen most of the important newspapers of the country rise and many of them fall. Newspapers are mutative, changeable. Paper, type, issue, politics, name, proprietorship and editors are constantly changing, and to follow them up to the extent required in making a faithful and comprehensive history of the press of the country is a formidable task requiring rare courage, patience and perseverance.

He has already written enough to fill six or eight large volumes, and has exhausted but a small portion of his field.

In addition to the books already mentioned, Mr. Pickering has a number of works relating to early New England history and the genealogy of old New England families. He has also a choice collection of illustrated works, including *Pictures and Painters; The Sculpture Gallery* (by Daffone, Hervey and others); Kaulbach's *Schiller Gallery*, and Tomes' *Battles of America*. Mrs. Pickering has a very interesting and extensive collection of photographs of the most celebrated paintings and sculptures in the principal galleries of Europe, of European scenery, eminent personages of Europe, gathered during a foreign tour, showing much taste in selection, and appropriately arranged in a series of albums.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, D.D.

THE library of Dr. Platt, Rector of Grace Church of San Francisco, is a cheery room of generous proportions, lighted by a bay window commanding a view which is in itself an inspiration, and may, without exaggeration, be called one of the most superb in the world. Situated on the northern slope of Clay-street hill, that portion of the view from the house commanded by this window looks down upon the Golden Gate straits and far away, through the sun-lit hills at the entrance, out upon the broad waters of the great Pacific. Across the straits appear Angel Island and the sloping hills of the mainland, all vailed by a blue gray mist; grim Fort Alcatraz, less formidable to behold since the renowned naval battle on our centennial anniversary, lies to the northeast, and beyond stretch the dancing waters of the bay, until, dwindling into the narrows, the water and the land become one. Then there is one little corner of the window from which Oakland, in her emerald setting, gleams across the bay, and the blue hills of the coast range rise beyond. In the near foreground, on the one hand, lies San Francisco, with a glimpse of hundreds of tall masts in a cobweb of rigging at her wharves; on the other hand, the beautiful residences adorning the slopes of the hill to the west, and the green fields and rolling ground of the Presidio military reservation. I have described this somewhat at length, as a specimen of the beautiful views to be obtained from so many of our San Francisco residences, rather than an exception.

The room is plainly but comfortably furnished, with book-cases of black walnut. The books number about three thousand volumes, and are largely composed of solid literature, with some standard works of romance and poetry; every sect and every religious belief finds representation among the theological works, Calvin and Arminius standing peaceably side by side.

Dr. Platt has a extensive collection of the best authors on material philosophy, which he reads and studies, as any fair disputant will always select the best and strongest of his foes to combat. There are also a number of books relating to art, a subject to which he has given considerable attention, the fruits of which may be seen in his compilation from Ruskin, a text-book for students of art which has been received with much favor.

The library contains few rare books save among theological works. The most notable of these is probably the first American edition of Rees' Encyclopædia, in eighty volumes.

T. H. REARDEN.

Some sensible people buy books as they build houses, first study up a plan which will meet all their wants, consult their means, then build and finish accordingly. But we all know that some of the most attractive old houses are those which are built—now a wing in one style of architecture, fitted up and furnished in keeping—then an addition on some other plan, possessing distinctive features of its own, and so on from one period to another. It may be an eccentric kind of a house, and a curious medley of a house, with queer ells jutting out here and there, and unexpected nooks and corners, and lack some features essential to every well-regulated house; but for all that it possesses a quaint charm of its own; it has somehow acquired an individuality that distinguishes it from other homes.

The somewhat eccentric collection of books belonging to Mr. T. H. Rearden, consisting of about a thousand volumes, is in some respects the most interesting in the city. The peculiarity of his little library is the collections he has made in various directions. He has a Homeric collection of about fifty volumes, including some twenty-five editions of Homer, the remainder consisting of translations, Homeric dictionaries, etc., with a number of Homeric illustrations. Several of these editions are of an early date, but the choicest is the Clarke-

Ernesti edition, printed at Glasgow in 1814, in five volumes vellum, a beautiful and correct reprint from the Leipzig edition of 1759–64, with the addition of Wolf's prolegomena. This copy has a special interest, from having once been in the library of the celebrated Greek scholar Yemeniz.

A small collection of *Decamerons*, the choicest of which is the Pickering edition; an English translation of 1684; across the title-page is written in faded ink: "The gift of Jno. Deane, Chaplain of their Maj'sts shipp Restauration, to Mr. H. Jones." As the only time, since the publication of the book, that "their Majesties" reigned in England was in the time of William and Mary, 1689—94, a curious feeling is inspired as one thinks of the experience the book may have undergone since it became the property of "Mr. H. Jones," to finally reach the distant shore of a then almost unknown country.

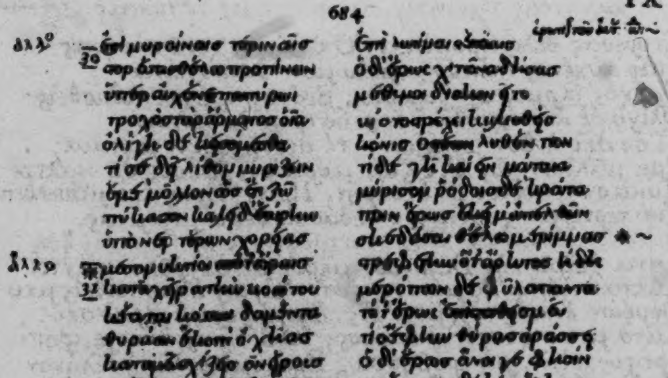
Mr. Rearden's Tennysonian collection consists of about forty editions of the poems of the Laureate, single poems and complete works, by English and American publishers, from vest-pocket copies to the most exquisite illustrated editions, from 1842 to the present time, together with the various concordances, etc., that have been published. Mr. Rearden is not merely an admirer but a critical reader of Tennyson, and in many of the poems are inserted little slips of paper containing passages from Greek and Latin authors, suggested by the poems; sometimes a quotation that would seem to have led to the production of a sonnet—all written in an elegant copper-plate hand. Mr. Rearden takes no pride in his Tennysonian collection because the famous first publication and others is lacking, a little book of great rarity, which he has given up all hopes of ever obtaining.

Among the Anacreons, there is a thin folio, bearing on the fly-leaf the autograph of A. J. Valpy, the English Hellenist, which was, until lately, in the collection now dispersed, of a scholarly lawyer resident in Alameda. The work is composed of five prefatory folios and sixty pages of text, whereof the first sixteen are a fac-simile of as many pages (pages 676–91, inclusive) of the *Palatine Codex* (so called from its having been discovered in 1606 in the library of the Elector Palatine); by means of a font of type expressly cast for the contractions, the matter is then given a second time in a parallel column with the same in uncontracted letters. The original writing of the Anacreon portion of the Codex is by the hand of a scribe of the tenth (or possibly eleventh) century. Copper plate etchings illustrate the work, which is accompanied by a prose Latin translation. This Anacreon was published at Rome in 1783, by Joseph Spalletti (an exceedingly patient student, who made an almost fac-simile transcription of the entire Codex), assisted by a number of Roman artists. The Codex referred to is a quarto ms., on parchment, containing an Anthology or Florilegium (as such collections were styled), by one Constantinus Cephalas, of pagan and Christian epigrams and other more extended works (including the *Anacreontia*, spurious or genuine), classic and post-classic. It was sent, as its brass inscription attests, from Heidelberg, in 1623 (after the capture of the place by Count Tilly in the thirty years' war), by Maximilian of Bavaria, as a sort of tribute to Gregory XV., then pope. It remained at the Vatican until 1797, when, as part of the revolutionary spoils, it went to Paris. It has, however, since been returned to Heidelberg, and now rests in the University library. Negatives have quite recently been prepared, under supervision of the academic authorities, of the entire Codex, photographs from which can, we believe, be procured at comparatively small cost.

By way of illustration of mediæval chirography, we here insert, as germane to a work on libraries, a reduced fac-simile of one page (684) of the Anacreon text, followed by the same matter from a revised text written in modern uncontracted character, together with a metrical Latin version by the eminent French philologist of the sixteenth century, Henri Estienne (Stephanus), and an English version. It may interest college lads to puzzle over the contractions in use by ancient scribes, which became so numerous that, by the time printing was invented, a Greek font of type was composed of upwards of seven hundred and fifty separate characters.

ἀνακρέοντος συμποσιακὰ ἡμιάμβια,
(Cod. Pal., p. 684, facsimile.)

IX



Ἀνακρέοντος Συμποσιακὰ Ἡμιάμβια

The same in Modernized letters.

ἄλλο Ἐπὶ μυρσίναις τερείναις, ἐπὶ λωτίναις τε ποίαις [illegible] ἐρωτικὸν τοῦ αὐτοῦ
Στορέσας θέλω προπίνειν, Ὁ δ' Ἔρως χιτῶνα δήσας
Ὑπὲρ αὐχένος παπύρῳ μέθυ μοι διακονείτω
Τροχὸς ἅρματος γὰρ οἷα, βιότος τρέχει κυλισθείς·
Ὀλίγη δὲ κεισόμεσθα κόνις ὀστέων λυθέντων,
Τί σε δεῖ λίθον μυρίζειν; τί δε γῇ χέειν μάταια;
Ἐμὲ μᾶλλον, ὡς ἔτι ζῶ, μύρισον, ῥόδοις δε κρᾶτα
Πύκασον, κάλει δ' ἑταίρην. Πρὶν, Ἔρως ἐκεῖ μ' ἀπελθεῖν
Ὑπὸ νερτέρων χορείας, σκεδάσαι θέλω μερίμνας.
ἄλλο Μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις, στρέφεται ὅτ' Ἄρκτος ἤδη
Κατὰ χεῖρα τὴν Βοώτου, μερόπων δὲ φῦλα πάντα
Κέαται κόπῳ δαμέντα· τότ' Ἔρως ἐπισταθείς μευ
Θυρέων ἔκοπτ' ὀχῆας. Τίς, ἔφην, θύρας ἀράσσει;
Κατά μευ σχίσεις ὀνείρους; Ὁ δ' Ἔρως, ἄνοιγε, φησὶ,
Βρέφος εἰμὶ, μὴ φοβησαι. Βρέχομαι δὲ κἀσέληνον
Κατὰ νύκτα πεπλάνημαι. Ἐλέησα ταῦτ' ἀκούσας·
Ἀνὰ δ' εὐθὺ λύχνον ἅψας, ἀνέῳξα, καὶ βρέφος μὲν
Ἐσορῶ, φέροντα τόξον, πτέρυγάς τε καὶ φαρέτρην
Παρὰ δ' ἱστίην καθίσας, παλάμαισι χεῖρας αὐτοῦ
Ἀνέθαλπον· ἐκ δὲ χαίτης ἀπέθλιβον ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ.
Ὁ δ', ἐπεὶ κρύος μέθηκε, φέρε, φησὶ, πειράσωμεν·
Τόδε τόξον ἔστι μοι νῦν βλάβεται βραχεῖσα νευρή.
Τανύει δὲ καί με τύπτει μέσον ἧπαρ, ὥσπερ οἶστρος·
Ἀνὰ δ' ἅλλεται καχάζων, Ξένε, δ' εἶπε, συγχάρηθι·
Κέρας ἀβλαβὲς μὲν ἔστι, σὺ δε καρδίην πονήσεις
ἄλλο Μακαρίζομεν σε, τέττιξ, ὅτι δένδρεων ἐπ' ἄκρων, [illegible]
Ὀλίγην δρόσον πεπωκὼς, βασιλεὺς ὅπως ἀείδεις.
Σὰ γάρ ἐστι κεῖνα πάντα, ὁπόσα βλέπεις ἐν ἀγροῖς,
Χ' ὁπόσα φέρουσιν ὧραι. Σὺ δε φιλία γεωργῶν,
Ἀπὸ μηδενός τι βλάπτων. Σὺ δὲ τίμιος βροτοῖσι,
Θέρεος γλυκὺς προφήτης. Φιλέουσι μέν σε Μοῦσαι·
Φιλέει δὲ Φοῖβος αὐτὸς, λιγυρὴν δ' ἔδωκεν οἴμην.
Τὸ δε γῆρας οὔ σε τείρει, σοφὲ γηγενὴς φίλυμνε,
Ἀπαθὴς ἀναιμόσαρκε· σχεδὸν εἶ θεοῖς ὅμοιος.

Anacreon.

The same—a Latin version.

By Henricus Stephanus, (Estienne), who died A.D. 15[illegible].

De seipso. Teneris superque myrtis, super et virente loto
Recubans, bibam lubenter: religatus at papyro
Tunicam Cupido collo, mihi poculum ministret.
Rota nam velut curulis properat volucris ætas:
Tenuis jacebimusque cinis, ossibus solutis.
Tumulum quid est quod ungas, vel humo quod ebibenda
Peritura dona fundas? Potius, manente vita,
Roseas meo corollas capiti, ferasque odores:
Mihi et evoces amicam. Etenim priusquam ad Orci
Rapiar nigri choreas, volo dissipare curas.

De Cupidine. Nuper silente nocte, quum jam rotatur Ursa
Circa manum Bootæ, et corpus omne somnos
Fessum labore carpit; supervenit, foresque
Meas Cupido pulsat. Quis tundit ostium, inquam,
Turbatque somniantem? Reclude, clamat ille,
Fores, metumque pone. Nam sum puellus, et per
Illunem oberro noctem madens ab imbre totus.
Ut audii haec, misertus accendo lumen, atque
Meos recludo postes. Tunc conspicor puellum
Sed arcum habentem et alas, sed pendulam pharetram.
Foco admovetur a me, manibus manus et ejus
Foveo ut calescat, imbrem et exprimo capillis.
Ille, ut recessit algor, Probemus, inquit, arcum,
An laesus imbre nervus. Statimque tendit illum,
Ferit et mihi sagitta medium jecur, quasi oestrum.
Tunc exsilit cachinnans, aitque, Gratulare,
O hospes, Ecce salvus meus quidem mihi arcus
At cor tibi dolebit.

De Cicada. O ter quaterque felix Cicada, quæ supremis
In arborum viretis, roris parum ut bibisti,
Cantare dulce gaudes reginam agens potentem.
Quodcunque conspicaris tuum est, quod arva gignunt,
Quod sylva cunque profert. Te amplectitur colonus,
Quod ejus in labores injuriosa non sis:
Colunt, Cicada, te omnes, divina quod puteris
Æstatis imminentis. Te diligunt Camœnæ.
Te diligitque Phœbus, vocemque dat canoram.
Te non senecta carpit. Festiva, terræ alumna,
Cantus amica, et omnis mali et doloris expers.
Ulla nec aucta carne, nec aucta sanguine ullo
Ipsis abes parum a diis.

Anacreon.

The same—an English version.

Concerning himself.

Strew me a couch with tender sheaves of clover blossom, myrtle leaves;
And bring me wine; while in due state, let Eros, linen-cinctured, wait.
Swift as a chariot wheel, away spins the bright circle of Life's day;
And soon, our crumbling bones are dry; and soon, as blanching dust, we lie.
On soulless stone, why waste thy myrrh? Why grace, with wine, the sepulchre?
In Life, let perfumes cool my brow: I'll don the rosy chaplet now.
And bid the Fair One come to day: for, Eros, I, (ere called away
To join the sullen choir below), would free my heart from carking woe.

Concerning Eros.

Twas in the dead hour of the night; the starry Bear his round had quite
Beneath his Keeper's hand fulfilled; the voiceful mortal race was stilled;
When Eros came with great uproar, rattling the hinges of my door.
"Who," cried I, "is this rash wight—putting my visions thus to flight?"
And Eros answered, meek and shy: "Pray, fear not: open: 't is but I.
"Through wet and cold, in doleful plight, I've wandered wide this moonless night."
'T was pity stirred me for his woes, as with enkindled torch, I rose:
Unbarring to the froward lad, I marked how wings and bow he had—
His bow—fell weapon of his crafts—his quiver—fraught with store of shafts.
By the bright hearth, I held him, till, from his soft hands, was gone the chill,
And from his curls of golden hair, I pressed the dank drops nestled there.
And now, from every grievance free, the Arch Rogue cries, "Come, let us see
"If this, my bowstring, damp from rain, its force unerring, still retain."
From bended bow, forth leapt the dart, and stung my unsuspecting heart.
Escaping then, the laughing boy: "Fair Host, thou'lt surely wish me joy;
"Staunch proves my bow: and in thy breast, that barb should well my skill attest."

Concerning the Cicada.

Cicada, truly blessed art thou, enthroned upon yon airy bough;
Thy food, the dew; thy trade, to sing; thou keepest state as might a king.
Fair spreads before thee thy domain—the shady grove, the flowery plain—
All gifts the shining Hours bestow from Heaven above on Earth below.
The ploughman owes thy friendly charm: thy days glide by devoid of harm:
The Muses prize thee of their train: Apollo's gift, thy silvery strain:
Notes dear to mortals, thou dost sing, Oh, sweet Foreteller of the Spring!
Thou dost not fear, gay minstrel sage, the ills that wait on wrinkled Age;
No blood, no flesh to peak and pine—thou art, in sooth, almost divine.

The *Lamius Anacreon*, published in 1742, and one published by Andrew Foulis, in Glasgow, in 1783, are both somewhat rare editions, some copies of the latter having been printed on silk.

The collection of Don Quixotes embraces a number of volumes with sketches, plates and illustrations of every degree of excellence and atrocity. One edition, tastefully bound in polished dark green calf, is printed in Spanish in 1798, with beautiful copper plates executed by Spaniards, with fidelity to the dress of the period; these plates are pronounced by a connoisseur to be elegant specimens of engraving.

Among other rare or curious books is Cortius' *Sallust*, Leipzig edition of 1724, with Rufus Choate's autograph; a genuine Propertius, Tibullus and Catullus, (Aldus Manutius, 1501–2) in the Italic type; *Illustrium Imagines*, a curious book, printed in 1517, evidently during a time of transition from block books to movable type; a copy of Virgil in elegant Italic text printed in 1652, a translation of Boethius, in 1609; *Hollandtsche Riim-Kroniik, van Melis Stoke*, a quaint book, published in 1620; *A Longus*, a pastoral poem of Daphnis and Chloe, the type of Paul and Virginia, printed by Peter Didot, in 1802, with elegant engravings and beautiful type; *Longinus*, Leipzig, 1769; a copy of *Ancient Spanish Ballads*, by Lockhart, published by John Murray, of London, a beautiful specimen of printing, also containing vignettes and ornamental borders, colored and heightened with gold, designed by Owen Jones; and the *Mabinogion* of Lady Guest Schreiber, printed in the heart of Wales, famous as well for its beautiful typography as for the learning displayed in its preparation.

The remainder of the collection consists chiefly of Italian, French and German books, and classics in the originals, with a number of works on gems and gem engraving, and a small collection of editions of Ariosto.

R. C. ROGERS.

Mr. Rogers, though a man of only middle age, is celebrated in the history of our country, and is, though the fact is not known to many of his contemporaries, the midshipman Rogers; whose exploit during the Mexican war is one of the last commemorated in Cooper's Naval History. His elegant suburban residence is situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the bay and Golden Gate, on the corner of Baker and Haight streets. His library is tastefully fitted up, and includes many fine paintings and works of arts. The library contains about two thousand volumes, entirely composed of standard works, such as might be selected by a gentleman of taste and cultivation, many of them finely bound. Among the most notable are a set of Bradford's *Arctic Views*, handsomely bound in morocco, with emblematic ornaments, and one of the most elegantly printed works in the world; Daniel Webster's works, one of the subscribers' sets, in six volumes, with his autograph; and a set of the Tauchnitz edition of Dante, which was presented to him while residing in Italy, by his friend Longfellow, the poet, who has since made the best translation of the great Italian author. This set contains an interesting autographical presentation inscription by the poet.

L. S. B. SAWYER.

Aside from a class of ostentatious people who seek rich and showy bindings for the sake of display, there are a number of genuine book-lovers, who prefer their books in choice editions and elegant bindings, as they enjoy seeing a beautiful picture appropriately framed. The possession of the works of a favorite author poorly printed or bound, with narrow margins or on inferior paper, displeases, if it does not absolutely distress them.

Besides the pleasing effect of a superior binding, there are many strong, practical arguments to be made in its favor. A well-bound book will stand treble the usage of a poorly bound book; if the reader wishes to lay it down for a moment, it will remain open at any place he desires; the covers can be put back to back without injury; when closed the book measures exactly the same where the edges meet as at the back, and continuous use will not cause it to spread. Aside from all this, there is an æsthetical pleasure afforded by the mere consciousness that book and binding are in perfect harmony.

The library of Mr. L. S. B. Sawyer, of San Francisco, consists of about two thousand volumes, scarcely one of which is not full and daintily bound, the most pleasing diversity being exhibited in colors and styles. Old books are uniformly clad in speckled, paneled or inlaid calf, or vellum. Every color and shade of polished calf is seen, yellow, golden, mastic, drab, dark green, dark brown, chocolate and red, and many beautiful specimens of tree calf. Large art works and many others are bound in levant, brown, scarlet, chocolate, green and blue.

The collection is composed entirely of English literature in the best editions the collector has been able to obtain, the whole collection indicating cultivated taste and excellent judgment. It is practically complete in history, poetry, romance, philosophy and art. It contains all of *Pearson's Reprints of Old Authors* so far published; all of *Arber's Reprints*, a large paper edition in nine octavo volumes; and the *Library of Old Authors*, published by John Russell Smith, of London, in fifty-five volumes. It also includes the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley novels, with all the original plates, full size, a reprint of the 1575 edition of Painter's *Palace of Pleasure;* Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* are bound in a style noticeably elegant, in green levant, with quaint and appropriate gilt emblems on covers and back.

The editions of *Shakespeare* are eight in number, and comprise a fac-simile of the edition of 1623; Knight's best edition in eight volumes; the Singer, Campbell and several others, together with the Pickering, a quaint little diamond edition, not commonly seen in our libraries, in nine volumes, each volume containing about three hundred and forty pages. The size of the printed surface of each page is one and three-eighths by two and three-quarter inches.

Among books of some rarity are the *Palmerin of England*, London, 1807, and *Gesta Romanorum*, Swan, London, 1824; *Musarum Deliciæ*, D'Urfey's works; and *Dodsley's* and other collections of old plays.

Mr. Sawyer's art works are many of them artist proofs, and all of early impressions of the plates. They comprise an original Boydell *Shakespeare*, an artist proof copy of Doré's *Idyls of the King*, with other works illustrated by the same artist; *Musée Francaise*, four folio volumes; *Musée Royale*, two folio volumes; a recent collection of India proofs, known as *Selected Pictures*, in four folio volumes; *Master Works of the Dresden Gallery*; and the original edition of *The British Gallery*, published in 1807. The collection also includes a large portfolio of superior engravings and etchings, among them a number of proofs of some celebrity.

The room devoted to library purposes is a cosy back parlor, with large bay window, attractively furnished; at one side of the room is a fire-place with marble mantel of chaste and tasteful design. Floral ornaments and bric-a-brac are freely distributed about and lend the room a homelike air; a little water-color, an original of Birket Foster's, is noticeable upon the wall, and two exquisite ivory carvings, one representing "Cupid as a Beggar," the other, "Cupid as a Blacksmith," rest on small brackets; these came from the President of the School of Art at Munich. The book-cases are of inlaid black walnut, with a large, square case for elephant folios. Adjoining this room is a smaller apartment, separated by dark crimson curtains, containing book-cases and a writing-desk, which is used for a study.

WILLIAM SCOTT, D.D.

Dr. Scott's collection of about five thousand volumes, is eminently composed of solid literature. It is a library designed for use and study, rather than pleasure or recreation. To the ordinary reader the books would present a formidable array; to the owner they are a host of old friends, a little dusty, it is true, and somewhat out at elbows, but old friends, nevertheless, ever willing to stretch out a helping hand in his labors.

The ordinary reader, finding delight in the light fictitious literature of the day, scanning these shelves, would be profuse in adjectives of "dry," "heavy," "stupid!" But the ordinary reader does not appreciate the fact that the delvers in books ofttimes find as much pleasure and more profit in solid literature.

The collection is largely composed of historical, biographical and theological works, Greek and Latin classics and works on exegesis. It also embraces a number of works of English and American statesmen, and a goodly collection of travels, journeys in the Holy Land being made a specialty; among the theological books are the complete works of Augustine, Calvin and Rosenmüller. There are dictionaries in a dozen languages, and other standard works of reference. Among books of some rarity in the collection are:

Giannoni's History of Naples, published in London, in 1829; *Bayle's Dictionary*, the London edition of 1731; Leigh's *Critical Sacra*, Amsterdam, 1696; Polano's *History of the Council of Trent*, 1613; Heidegerri's *Corpus*, Turin, 1700; Pott's *Synopsis*, five folio volumes, printed at Frankfort, in 1712; and a curious old translation of *Horace*, published in 1782, in London.

Dr. Scott's library is chiefly located in a large study in St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor; plain wooden shelving receive the mass of the books, but several wooden tables and a broad projecting shelf, at the base of the shelving, are literally piled with books, papers and manuscript; the whole room is a maze of literature. Several engravings hang on the walls, notable among which is a portrait of Andrew Jackson (who was a member of Dr. Scott's Church previous to his death), bearing an autograph letter on the back.

THEODORE SHILLABER.

This collection, consisting of about fifteen hundred volumes, is selected with taste and discrimination, and has been the slow growth of years. A cultivated, if somewhat severe, taste has dictated the selection, and the product is a library consisting almost exclusively of the best authors, represented by their most worthy works, with very little light literature. It also comprises French, German and Spanish works, Greek and Latin classics, dictionaries in various languages, some scientific works, and a few choice art works.

Among the latter may be mentioned Rousellet's *India*, Wey's *Rome*, *The Rafael Album*, many of Heath's engravings, and *L'Art*, published by Ballue.

Among other books worthy of mention are Maitland's *History of London*, with illustrations of the House of Commons and Lords at the time of Burke, Pitt and Fox; *Fignier's Scientific Works*, in the original; *The Seven Wonders of the World;* Schlegel's *History of Literature; Memoirs of Silvio Pellico; Eothen;* Hope's *Anastasius;* Beckford's *Vathestk;* Tigner's *Frithiof's Saga;* and *Maxims, Characters and Reflections*, by Fulk Greville, the latter a work rarely seen.

Among Mr. Shillaber's many choice works of art is one designed to occupy a place in his library, which, aside from its intrinsic beauty and value, possesses considerable historical interest. This is W. W. Story's design for the Byron monument in London, which took the first prize, but for which the sculptor, under somewhat singular circumstances, failed to receive the commission to execute the work.

The facts of the case are somewhat curious. Lord Rosslyn put in Mr. Story's sketch, and it was awarded the first prize by common consent. Disraeli and Rosslyn, the majority of the committee, were anxious that he should have the commission, and were quite satisfied, but Sir Robert Peel had a young protege who had put in a sketch, and he pressed his claims with such warmth and with such insistance, and under such circumstances, that he prevailed in obtaining a majority in his favor, and the commission was awarded to him. This young artist, quite unknown in his profession, then refused to commence the full sized model until he was paid half the money. He and his friends could give no guarantee that the work would ever be executed if the money was thus advanced, and the committee, under such circumstances, were naturally unwilling to pay. This was the condition of affairs in the spring of 1878, and everything was at a dead lock.

Mr. Story's work, which was thus both accepted and rejected, passed into the hands of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Shillaber, who value it above all their other treasures of art. The design is in plaster, nearly thirty-six inches in height. The poet is represented in a sitting posture, his chin resting in the palm of his right hand, and elbow leaning on his knee. The finely chiseled features wear a thoughtful and somewhat melancholy look, and his eyes appear to be looking far away, dreaming of the future. His right foot is slightly raised, and placed upon the capital of a pillar. In his left hand he holds a half closed book. The figure is enveloped in a large mantle which falls away from the right shoulder in graceful folds, half disclosing his dress—the ordinary costume of a gentleman of that period, with the graceful negligent collar and loosely knotted tie seen in all his portraits.

The whole figure is exceedingly graceful and expressive, and the minor details carefully studied, from the shapely hand and foot to the clustering curls.

On the front of the capital is simply "BYRON." On one side are the following lines from Childe Harold, canto iv, verse cxxxvii:

> But I have lived, and have not lived in vain,
> My mind may lose its force, my blood its fire,
> And my frame perish even in enduring pain;
> But there is that within me which shall live
> Torture and time and breathe when I expire;
> Something unearthly which they deem not of
> Like the remember'd tone of a mute lyre.

On the other side the following (Childe Harold, canto iv, verse ix, cxxxiv):

I twine
My hopes of being remembered in my time
With my land's language.
Not in the air shall these my words dispense,
Though I be ashes.

G. FRANK SMITH.

This library consists of three thousand five hundred volumes, and is thoroughly miscellaneous, with a well-assorted stock of encyclopedias, concordances and dictionaries—geographical, chronological and biographical, about one thousand volumes of novels and other works of romance, comprising the best reading in historical fiction, and including such authors as Dr. Ware, Holcroft, De Mille, Rydberg, Elliott, Landon, etc., in addition to complete and handsomely bound sets of Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Irving, Thackeray, James, Cooper, Muhlbach, Mulock, Dumas, De Stael, Hugo, Lever, Melville, Fielding, Ainsworth and Maryatt; including an extensive collection of "Tales," arranged in separate nationalities. Excepting a case of well-assorted poetry of about 200 volumes, which embraces every writer of note from Homer to Joaquin Miller, and a small sprinkling of scientific works, principally on astronomy, mechanics and chemistry, the remainder of this library consists mainly of historical, biographical, metaphysical, theological and mythological works, and is evidently collected by a student for the purpose of reference and research in these special branches of literature; there being five sets of English history, three of American, three of French, two each of Roman, Grecian, German, Scotch and Irish, with histories of Russia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, Abyssinia, Africa, the Sandwich Islands, Morocco, Wales, etc. A distinctive feature of this collection is the extensive gathering of works on chivalry and mythology, in the first of which branches it is probably unrivaled on this coast, embracing such writers as Mills, Grey, Lobeira, Walford, Florian, Bulfinch, James, etc.; in the latter it will be difficult to find any author, from Pausanias to Bulfinch, not reposing on these shelves, costumed in handsome calf.

In the department of fiction are a number of well-preserved and handsomely bound copies of old English novels, such as Pamelia, Clarissa Harlowe, Sir Charles Grandison, Amadis de Gaul, Palmerin of England, Haywood's novels, early English romances, etc. What "old books" or "early editions" are in this library have been the result of accident rather than design; it being Mr. Smith's pronounced opinion that old editions of books, like Roman coins and medieval furniture, are only valuable for their rarity, and because scarce they cost more—that they have no intrinsic value; that ancient authors are largely the gainers by reproduction; that "*later editions*" are, if accurate, *improved editions*—more desirable for practical use, and, as far as size, binding and type are concerned, infinitely more convenient. On which reasoning, reprints have been preferred by this gentleman, and the modern press sought for by him in every attainable instance; consequently there are no *unique* volumes here and very few early ones.

History of the Inquisition, by Philip a Lamborch, published in 1731; *The Inquisition Unmasked*, by D. Antonio Pingblanch, published in 1716; De Solis' *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, published in 1738; *Life of Baron Trenck*, published in 1739; *Valerius Maximus* (English translation), published in 1678; *Age of Louis XIV.* (original London edition), 1779, and a few others of even later date, of which there are no reprints, or later copies, difficult to obtain, comprise the exceptions to what would otherwise be a strictly modern collection.

LELAND STANFORD.

THE library of ex-Governor Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, occupies a large apartment on the ground floor of his elegant San Francisco mansion, lighted by a broad bay-window and two single windows. The room is lofty and spacious, about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, the floor is covered with a rich Persian carpet, the window draperies corresponding in style. The furniture is partly of willow, partly upholstered with green and brown morocco, with heavily carved tables and desks of solid mahogany. A revolving book-case, standing near the bay-window, bears an exquisite bronze of Poesy on the apex. The interior woodwork of the room, probably unsurpassed for elegance in the United States, is of solid mahogany, inlaid with rosewood; the window-cornices, arches over doors, mantel and book-cases, in the Louis Quatorze style, are graceful in their architectural design and perfect in their finish; an imposing mantel-piece, eight feet wide and sixteen feet high, is elaborately carved and inlaid, with several panel bas-reliefs of bronze; a large mirror occupies the center of the upper portion, and on either side of the opening below are two cases with heavy doors, devoted to the reception of large folios. Busts of Byron and Milton rest above the cases, and two full-length portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford adorn the walls. In a little corner between the bay-window and an adjacent book-case hangs a testimonial from the Fifteenth Session of the Legislature of California, attesting their appreciation of the able, upright and faithful manner in which Leland Stanford has discharged his duties as Governor of California; a little certificate below states that the resolution was adopted in the Senate without a dissenting vote, and in the Assembly with one dissenting vote. The ceiling is painted on canvas, by superior artists, and has portraits of Shakespeare, Humboldt, Agassiz and J. Fenimore Cooper in the frieze, and Morse, Franklin, Stephenson and Fulton in the corners of the center panel. Low book-cases, handsomely finished, line the walls of the room on every side, but the books have already outstripped the space allotted to them, although in some places in double rows. The collection is fast increasing, and at no distant day it will become necessary to increase its accomodations.

A little more than three thousand volumes now repose upon the shelves, excellently selected for reference, study and recreation.

In the department of history the collection is very full, with the complete works of such authors as Momson, Gibbon, Thiers, Robertson, Motley, Knight, Froude, Hume, Macaulay, Grote, Bunsen, Rawlinson, Buckle, Napier, Bancroft, Lossing, Prescott, and many others, and comprises a very complete collection of works relating to China.

In poetry, we find the works of Hood, Wordsworth, Pope, Goldsmith, Byron, Moore, Mrs. Hemans, Schiller, Goethe and *The Aldine Poets*, with a reprint of the folio manuscript edition of Percy, and the best edition of Butler's *Hudibras*, published in 1744, with the cuts beautifully engraved by Hogarth.

The departments of science and philosophy are represented by the productions of Charles Morren, Darwin, Tyndall, Wilson, Hamilton, Max Müller, Cuvier, Jardin, etc., and include several books of extreme rarity, with a number of United States government reports and explorations. Deserving of mention in this connection are: *The Yellowstone Park*, with Prang's chromos of scenery; *Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahamas*, by Catesby, with plates colored by hand, text in French and English, published in 1754; Bradford's *Arctic Region*, a magnificent work; and one of the four volumes of the *Geological Survey of California*, with the plates colored by hand.

Among the miscellaneous works are a full set of *The British Novelists*, and the collected works of De Quincey, Swift, Howitt, Guizot, Addison, Pascal, Bacon, Dickens, Thackeray, Smollett, Borrow, Irving, and others, the majority in plain, serviceable editions, on good paper and with clear type.

The department of reference comprises the usual standard encyclopedias, etc., almost uniformly bound in full russia.

The library also contains a fine collection of books relating to art, among others La Croix's *Moyen Age, Baronial Halls, Meyer Von Bremen's Gallery*, McIan's *Costumes of the Scottish Clans*, Wey's *Rome, Grammar of Ornament* by Owen Jones, and the *London Art Journal*, from 1849–78.

Among choice works is a late reprint of the much-prized original edition of Ruskin, each book bearing the author's autograph, attesting that it is one of a thousand accurate reprints, issued under his personal supervision; an edition of Voltaire in eighteen volumes, published in 1780, and Knight's *Arabian Nights*, three volumes printed in 1839, illustrated by Harvey, a choice and much-sought edition, now out of print.

The library also includes an extensive collection of early voyages, among which are *Harris' Voyages*, published in 1744; *Hakluyt's Voyages;* Anson's *Voyage Round the World*, 1748; the original edition of the *Explorations of Sir John Franklin;* and Cook's *Voyages*, published in 1773, accompanied by the large atlas.

Mr. Stanford's books exhibit many elegant specimens of binding, but the owner evidently cares more for the contents than their dress, as the library editions proper are largely in plain but substantial bindings of half calf. The collection probably includes more American bindings than any other of its extent in the State, and its exterior appearance goes far to prove that American workmen are rivaling those of the same craft in the old world.

W. C. TALBOT.

THIS collection, consisting of about two thousand volumes, is notable more for the taste displayed in the selection and the number of choice editions than for any special feature. Largely composed of standard English literature, with the works of some of the best French and German authors, romance, poetry and the drama are very full, and the collection includes a number of early voyages, elegant illustrated works of travel in various countries, and a few choice works relating to natural history. Among the many illustrated books and art works we find the Queen's *Book of Balmoral*; *Boydell Shakespeare;* a series of studies by Michael Angelo, Correggio and Leonardo da Vinci; Flaxman's *Dante; Lübke's History of Art;* a collection of line engravings illustrating the life of Luther, by Labouchere; *Baronial Halls;* La Croix's *Moyen Age; The Gothic Revival; Hogarth;* Kaulbach's *Schiller Gallery; The Sermon on the Mount*, illuminated by Hudsley; the works illustrated by Doré; and *Regen Sonnenschein*, a beautiful work, illustrated by Louise Kugler.

Mr. Talbot's library is a large room, with so much space given to windows that the book-cases have insufficient accommodation. The room is tastefully furnished with Wilton carpet of deep-shaded crimson, the walls softly tinted, the ceiling elaborately frescoed in an artistic design; a large center table with colored marble top, and a little side-table of richly carved ebony. Near a side window stands a megaletoscope, from Venice, beautifully carved, with numerous large photographs of European scenery. An interesting collection of curios from the Sandwich Islands, together with an extensive collection of ferns, the latter classified and beautifully mounted, are deserving of notice. Among the choice works of art decorating the room are, a Scene in Napa Valley, by Virgil Williams; a View in the White Mountains, by Knapp; and copies of Murillo's Beggar Boys.

R. A. THOMPSON.

This select private library of about one thousand volumes, consists mainly of "Americana," and is especially full in the local history of California, Oregon and Mexico. It includes nearly all of the early voyages to the South Seas in search of a northwest passage, down to the beginning of this century, and the much rarer travels overland toward the "Shining Mountains," as the early explorers called the great continental divide which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific slope.

The early navigators were from the heart of civilization in Europe, and large editions of the most important voyages, printed on their return, were distributed over the world, and are found in most libraries. The collection of Mr. Thompson contains nearly all the voyages from Drake to Vancouver, many of them original editions, curious in matter, style and typography. The books in the collection of this class come down in order to the time of Vancouver—when the ever to be remembered and honored American skipper Captain Gray crossed the fresh track of the English navigator, discovered the mouth of a great river, sailed inland on its waters, and named it for his good ship the "Columbia."

From this period, or very shortly thereafter, commenced the voyages of discovery by land from the then western frontier of the United States and Canada, towards the sources of the great rivers flowing eastward from the unknown heart of the continent. The *voyageurs* were fur hunters who had a thorough contempt for literature. Accounts of their explorations were rarely published, and had but limited circulation. They have now become of great interest, and are only to be procured on the breaking up of old libraries. In books of this class the collection of Mr. Thompson is unusually complete.

The oldest by priority of date is entitled *Travels through the Interior Part of North America*, in 1766–68, by Capt. Jonathan Carver, with maps and plates, London, 1778. The author left Boston in 1766, and claims to have traveled to the head of the Mississippi river. The originality of the work is questioned by some authors, who accuse Captain Carver of plagiarism, especially from the letters of P. De Charlevoix, giving an account of a voyage to Canada, and travels through that vast country and Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico, which antedated by some years the publication of Captain Carver. Be that as it may, the work contains a great deal that is curious, and is notable as having first mentioned the river Oregon, which he was told flowed from the "Shining Mountains," westward to the Pacific. This name was thenceforth given to that vast territory "where rolls the Oregon," though the river itself, on its discovery, was called the Columbia.

The next of the works of this class in the collection is an early English edition of *The Voyages from Montreal, Canada, through the Continent to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans*, from 1789–1795, by Sir Archibald Mackenzie. This daring explorer, on his first voyage, settled beyond controversy the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, which for three hundred years navigators of all nations had believed to exist, and had eagerly sought. On his second voyage he went to the Pacific ocean, and was the first explorer to cross the continent. The collection contains the best edition of Lewis & Clark's Travels to the source of the Missouri, then down the Columbia river to the Pacific ocean — the Paul Allen edition, with the original map, now difficult to procure.

The next work of this class is a quarto, entitled *An Account of an Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi, the North-west Provinces of Louisiana, and the Sources of the Arkansaw*, by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, with maps, London, 1811. Of about the same date is Baron Humboldt's *Political Essay on New Spain*, in four volumes, a neat London edition. One of the rare books in the collection is the account of a voyage up the Missouri to the Mandan village, by H. M. Breckinridge, printed in Baltimore, 1811.

The next in order of the American explorers is an account of an expedition from Pittsburg to the

Rocky Mountains, performed in 1819–1820, by Major S. H. Long, by order of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. This is a beautiful edition in three volumes, bound in Turkey morocco; and illustrated by maps and colored plates, printed in London, in 1823.

The journal of the voyages and travels in the interior of North America, by Daniel William Harmon, a partner in the North-west Fur Company, printed in Andover, Mass., 1820, is one of the rarest books of this class in the library. Mr. Harmon resided in the interior of the continent from 1800 to 1820; eight and a half years of that time west of the Rocky Mountains, and on his return published his journal. But the most remarkable of the many interesting events in the life of the author is the fact that, though far from the refining restraints of society and religion, and in fact under the very worst opposite influence, he seems to have lived the life of a conscientious and devout Christian. In this regard he was certainly an exception to the early Canadian voyagers, who were, as a rule, as wild as the wild tribes with whom they were associated.

Among other works worthy of note of this period are well-preserved editions of *Major Long's Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter's River*, in 1819–20; *Narrative of a Voyage to the North-west Coast of America*, in the years 1811–12–13, by Gabriel Franchere; Ross Cox's *Adven-*

tures on the Columbia; Alexander Ross' *First Settlers on the Oregon*, and the beautifully written works of *Astoria*, and *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*, by Washington Irving.

Between 1832 and 1845, a number of books were published on Oregon, most of which are in this collection. Among them John B. Wyeth's *Oregon*, or a long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific region, printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1833; also *Townsend's Narrative*, 1839; *Parker's Tour*, Ithaca, N. Y., 1842; Dr. White's *Travels*, and early histories of Oregon, by the following authors, respectively: Dunn, Greenhow, Hines, Thornton, Tucker, and others; also volume one of the Oregon *Spectator*, printed at Oregon city in 1846, the first paper published in the English language on the Pacific coast.

The early works on California, in the collection, are: *Pattie's Narrative*, the first published account of an overland journey to and through California, made in 1827–30, a very scarce work. Alfred Roberson's *Life in California*, Boston, 1846; *Wilke's Expedition*. All the reports and explorations by United States Army officers, from Fremont down to and including the Pacific railroad reports, in thirteen volumes, published in 1854. Of the miscellaneous works on California are L. W. Hasting's *History;* Farnham's three publications; Alexander Forbes' *History;* Bryant's *What I saw in California; History of Lower Califor-*

nia, and *Life of Junipero Serra*, by Francisco Palou; Dr. Palmer's *Old and New;* Hinton Rowan Helper's *Land of Gold; Life in California*, by Marryatt; Lieut. Wise's *Los Gringos;* Bartlett's *Personal Narrative;* all of Colton's works; *Life of Com. Stockton*, and *Four Years in the Pacific*, by the Hon. Fred. Walpole, an officer in the Collingsford. The collection also contains bound volumes of Hutching's *Magazine*, a complete set of the *Overland Monthly*, and all the late publications on California, and the most important books published in this State, from the first—*A Guide to the Gold Regions*, by F. P. Wierzbicki, San Francisco, 1849, printed by Washington Bartlett.

There is also a collection of rare works on Mexico. The oldest of which is De Solis' *Conquest by the Spaniards*, printed in London, 1727, with the original illustrations, which are both interesting and curious; Ward's *Mexico; Poinsett's; Waddy Thompson's Recollections;* Madame Calderon De Barca's *Life in Mexico;* Kendall's *Santa Fe Expedition;* Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies;* with later works and travels, and most of the histories of the war between Mexico and the United States. Of the curious books in the collection is *El Dorado*, being a narrative of the circumstances which gave rise to the reports in the sixteenth century of the existence of a rich and splendid city of that name in South America, with a defense of Sir Walter Raleigh. Of English history and miscellaneous literature, the library contains standard works, of which some are rare. One of the latter is called *Sylvia Sylvarum,* or a Natural History in Ten Centurys, by Lord Bacon, published soon after the author's death, in 1660, with a quaint portrait of the great philosopher engraved on steel. The collection also has a number of works upon the life, history and campaigns of Napoleon the Great. But it is only in American history and literature that Mr. Thompson claims any degree of completeness for his library. His idea has been to gather the best American authors in all branches of literature. He has a complete set of Hawthorne's works—a writer, he deems unsurpassed by any modern author in purity of style, pathos and in dramatic power. The works of Prescott and Irving, ornaments to our age and language, and the readable sketches entitled *Roba de Roma,* by the gifted American poet and sculptor, W. W. Story.

It is not creditable to our literary tastes, as a nation, that most of the distinguished American writers grew popular at home, only after they had received the unqualified approbation of foreign critique and review, and it cannot be denied that there is a numerous class of our own countrymen who know more of foreign literature and authors than of our own. With that class, the collector of this library has little in common; hence his collection, while it contains many standard English works, is in the main a Bibliotheca Americana, especially complete in works relating to the Pacific coast, States and territories.

JOSEPH W. WINANS.

One of the largest and most interesting collections in the city is possessed by Mr. Winans, who is an enthusiastic collector and lover of books. His library contains about five thousand volumes, and has not one alone, but many remarkable features. It is like a tree that has never been pruned or trimmed, but, planted in good soil, has had a healthy, vigorous growth, thrusting out a branch here and a branch there, with hundreds of spreading boughs and twigs, until there becomes a charm in its very irregularity. This library covers a wide field, embracing a large and choice collection of valuable works in the several departments of Greek and Latin classics, both in the original and annotated copies; archaeological works; ballads; anecdote and jest; atlases and geographies; bibliography; biographies; botany: collections of caricatures, entertaining and instructive; civilization; chronology; constitutions; correspondence (diaries and letters); costumes; countries, places and topography; cyclopædias; dictionaries; drama and dramatic literature; essays; facetiæ; history; ethnology; illustrated fine art words; legends; metaphysics and philosophy; nature and natural history; sciences; novels; painting, sculpture, etc.; poetry, quotations, extracts and selections; religious works; works on romantic literature; fairy tales; Greek and Latin translations; narratives and travels and voyages.

It includes as many as three hundred rare and choice art works, among which are several volumes of steel plates of the old masters of the English, Flemish, Spanish, French, German and Italian schools; elephant folio *Boydell Shakespeare*, original edition; Racinet's *Polychromatic Ornaments;* Owen Jones' *Grammar of Ornament;* Dell's *Antique Statues of Greeks and Romans*, two elephant folios; *Illuminated Arms of all the Bishops of England;* engravings of Michael Angelo's works; Albert Durer's *Great* and *Little Passion;* and *Life of the Virgin Mary;* La Croix's works complete; Panquet Frères' steel plates of costumes, hand colored; Elijah Walton's vignettes of Alpine flowers and lake scenery; the Schiller, Goethe, Stafford and other galleries; Hakewell's *Italy*, with Turner's plates; a collection of Cruikshank's eighty-four plates, folio size; *Gillray's Caricatures;* a copy of Tasso's Jerusalem, with the original engravings; Napoleon's *Campaigne d' Italie;* and the *Art Journal* from the commencement.

Among other notable works is a splendid copy of *Don Quixote*, with seven hundred illustrations; a folio reprint of the first edition of Shakespeare; Westwood's Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, and Jardine's Library of Natural Science, in forty-two volumes.

The library also contains a large collection of fundamental religious works, consisting of the *Bible*, *Koran*, *Dabistan*, *Book of Mormon*, *Arcana of the Spirits*, *Zenda Vesta*, *Confucius*, *Swedenborg*, and the *Wheel of the Law*, containing the Buddhist faith. The collection also includes works of the standard French and German authors, Goethe, Schiller, Cazanova, Moliére, Racine, etc.

R. B. WOODWARD.

THE country residence of Mr. R. B. Woodward, one of the oldest, most energetic and public spirited business men of San Francisco, is pleasantly located in Napa Valley, six miles from Napa, on his Oak Knoll ranch of some eighteen hundred acres, through which the Calistoga Railroad passes for the distance of one mile. The house is built on a knoll, covered with beautiful flowers and shrubs, and surrounded by large and lofty oaks, with a fountain filled with gold fish, and a large trout pond. A long avenue of trees leads up to the house, and the whole place has the appearance of an old English home.

The library is a large room, tastefully furnished. Among the works of art adorning the room are bronze busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron and Scott. A painting of Linda di Chamouni, by A. Ratti of Rome, represents a scene from the well-known opera; Pierotto appears on the hill, descending pensively, playing his usual tune. Linda falteringly follows the sound of the music, till she reaches a bench on which she falls exhausted.

A fine copy of Rafael's Madona della Seggiola is painted by Berti of Florence. A striking picture of Italian life, called "Sunday in an Italian Village," the work of a Swiss artist in Rome, and a beautiful portrait of Beatrice Cenci, from the original by Guido, also decorate the walls.

Mr. Woodward's books number about two thousand volumes of choice selections, with the complete works of most of the best standard authors, including Dickens, Scott, Marryatt, Irving, Milton, Byron, Pope, Macaulay, Bancroft, and in fact all the leading historians, poets and novelists, with an extensive collection of travels and voyages, especially such as have been elegantly illustrated.

The library also contains Bohn's *Classical Library*, complete; Audubon's *Birds of America;* an extensive collection of travels; and a number of works on art, sculpture and painting, both ancient and modern, many of them highly illustrated.

In concluding our description of Mr. Woodward's library, it is but justice to him to say that his generous gifts to various public libraries have reduced his collection to about one half or less than one half of what it would have otherwise been, though he would be the last one in the world to mention it.

W. A. WOODWARD.

The library of Mr. W. A. Woodward, of the *Alta California*, is a room of moderate size, tastefully furnished and frescoed, lighted by north and east windows. On the walls hang two companion water-colors of peculiar character and merit, the one representing "Vesuvius by Night," the flame and heavy smoke rolling up against a dark sky, with weird effect, and throwing a red path over the murky water; the other, "Vesuvius by Day," shows only a stately mountain, with placid white clouds floating above. Another, a conflagration, after Rubens, is a remarkable old picture, and an old painting of great merit and peculiar coloring, by an unknown artist, represents an old saint bending over a book. An original portrait of Sir Francis Drake, a marine view by Denny, and a view in the Yo Semite, by Jewett, are also noticeable.

Mr. Woodward's books are so scattered between town and country house, that it would be difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number, which may, however, be safely placed at several thousand volumes. They include a liberal supply of standard literature, but are remarkable for the number of old curios, many of which are almost unique.

In this almost inexhaustible store of literary treasures, we note a rare old book published at Amsterdam, in 1658, called *Nouvelle Alliance;* an early copy of the Breeches Bible, printed in 1591; *Theatrum Artis Pictoriæ*, by De Prenner, published at Vienna, 1728, a fine folio volume containing etchings of old paintings, with Latin text; the hundred-guinea Macklin Bible, in six volumes, folio, with magnificent copper plates; a rare old *Cæsar*, printed at Venice in 1544, in the original binding of embossed pigskin, one of the most perfect specimens of an Aldine in the country; a relation or *Diary of the Siege of Vienna*, by John Peter, printed in 1682; *Kreuterbuch*, a German encyclopædia of arts and sciences, with curious old illustrations of plants, animals and machinery, dated 1587; *Trevisanus*, a quaint book published in 1623, containing an account of chemical marvels in relation to the philosopher's stone; Ortelius' *Redivivus et Continuatus ode Ungarische*, a curious chronicle of Hungary, published in 1665, by Martin Meyern; a fine old copy of *Sallust*, printed in 1574; *Jacobi Sanazarii Opera Omnia*, 1569; *Suetonius*, Amsterdam, 1580; Pontanus, Basil, 1556; *Paterculus*, 1746; an early edition of Young's *Night Thoughts*, published at Dublin in 1754, from the library of General Washington, bearing his crest and book plate, and containing some notes in his hand; a fine old edition of *Livy*, printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1588, *Cicero de Oficiis*, Lyons, 1544; *Auligeleii Noctes Atticæ*, Frankfort, 1603; and *Opera Horarum subcisivarium sive Meditationis*, Frankfort, 1515.

Unlike most people who glance over a picture, catching only the general effect, Mr. Woodward is a most critical observer of old engravings, and this keen study of details has led him to many interesting and amusing discoveries in old illustrations.

In the first place he has noted that in the early days of engraving, the reversed effect of the picture, when printed, was not calculated upon, and consequently soldiers appear to brandish swords, kings to bear scepters, and workmen to hold implements in their left hands. One old illustrated work, by De Royaumont, *L'Histoire de la Bible et du Nouveau Testament*, printed in 1696, contains a copper-plate engraving, in which Jael is represented driving the nail into Sisera's head with her left hand.

In *A History of the Turkish Wars*, published in 1587, is one engraving illustrating the siege of a city, in which Mr. Woodward points out cannon, battering-rams, spears, bows, and a mortar casting shells.

This library also contains a folio reprint of Hogarth, Audubon's *Birds of America*, and a collection of representations of frescoes in Pompeii, which may be considered the most beautiful art work in any private collection in the State, and is probably unique. These consist of beautifully executed oil paintings of female figures, and illuminated photographs of scenes.

Among other rare and curious works are *Aurea Legendra Lombardica*, Nuremburg, 1496; Cowper's *Commentary on the Revelations*, London, 1619; *Cornelii Taciti*, Antwerp, 1627; *The Whole Duty of Man; Necessary for All Families*, London, 1663, printed for Timothy Garthwait; Jervis' *Don Quixote*, two volumes, London, 1756; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, seven volumes, London, 1711; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, London, 1715; a reprint of *A Citizen of the World, Letters of a Chinese Philosopher*, printed at Albany, N. Y., 1794; Martin Luther's Bible, a large book printed at Regensberg, in 1756; *Travels in Hungary*, by Robert Thompson, illustrated by copper plates and published in 1793; the original edition of Burney's *Discoveries in the South Sea*, four volumes, London, 1803; and Caulfield's *Remarkable Persons*, London, 1819.

LORENZO G. YATES, M. D.

Dr. Yates' collection, of about one thousand volumes, consists largely of scientific works, with books of reference and general literature. The most remarkable feature is the number of works relating to natural history, which comprise fine collections of the standard authors in the various departments of botany (recent and fossil), conchology, entomology, geology, mineralogy, ornithology, paleontology and zoology; making a rich library of reference for a student in these branches. A number of Government geological surveys and explorations form a valuable accessory.

Among works deserving special mention are:

Tableau Encyclopedique et Methodique, des Trois Regnes de la Nature; contenant: l'Helminthologie, ou les vers infusoires, les vers intestins, les vers mollusques, etc.; par M. Bruguire, Docteur en Médecines; a Paris, chez Panckoucke, Lebraire, Hotel de Thou, rue des Poitevins, 1791; five volumes, with four hundred and eighty-eight plates of several thousand figures.

Palæontological Memoirs and Notes of Hugh Falconer, A.M., M.D., compiled and edited by Charles Murchison, M.D., F.R.S. Vol. I. contains, "Fauna antiqua Sivalensis," thirty-four plates. Vol. II. "Mastodon, Elephant, Rhinoceros, 'Ossiferous Caves. Primeval Man and his Cotemporaries," thirty-eight plates.

"Fauna, Antiqua Sivalensis," being the Fossil Zoology of the Sewalik Hills in the North of India, by Hugh Falconer and T. Cautley; royal folio, map and one hundred and seven plates, by Ford, parts one to nine (all issued).

Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth; their Physiological Relations, Mode of Development, and Microscopical Structure in the Vertebrate Animals, by Richard Owen, F.R.S., etc., etc.; two vols., London, 1840–45 (out of print), with one hundred and fifty plates.

Agassiz' *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, continens: nomina systematica generum animalium tam viventium quam fossilium, secundum ordinem alphabeticum disposita, adjectis auctoribus, libris, in quibus reperiuntur, anno editionis, etymologia et familiis, ad quas pertinent, in singulis classibus. Auctore L. Agassiz, 1842–46.

Also, *Nomenclatoris Zoologici, Index Universalis*, continens: nomina systematica classium, ordinum, familiarum et generum animalium, omnium, tam viventium quam fossilium, secundum ordinum alphabeticum unicum deposita, adjectis homonymiis plantarum, nec non variis ad notationibus et emendationibus. Auctore L. Agassiz, 1846.

This work, of over one thousand four hundred quarto pages, represents a vast amount of labor and research, and being a work of reference only, for the use of scientists in their literary researches, it has not been brought to the notice of the majority of the admirers of the lamented Agassiz, a great proportion of whom are probably unaware of its existence.

COLLECTED NOTES.

In the library of J. S. Alemany, Archbishop of California, at San Francisco, there are two thousand seven hundred and fifty volumes, consisting principally of various versions and editions of the holy bible, commentaries on the same, the writings of the fathers and doctors of the church, bullarisms, canon law, theology, history, liturgy and the classics. Among the editions of the holy scriptures, one is printed in 1565, and another in 1475, probably the oldest in California.

The late Faxon D. Atherton, residing at Fair Oaks, left the largest and rarest collection of voyages on this coast, numbering about fifteen hundred volumes, with some standard authors.

Charles W. Banks, of Oakland, possesses a small but valuable library, embracing about one hundred and fifty volumes of natural history, chiefly in microscopical, botanical and histological branches, including several of the oldest books on the microscopical science extant, viz.: Power on the Microscope, 1664; Hooke's Micrographie, 1665; Leewennock's Micrographical Discoveries, and two editions of Waker, of 1764 and 1769. The collection also includes a complete series of The Student and Intellectual Observer, in seventeen volumes; Phycologia Britannica (British sea-weeds), by Harvey, illustrated with three hundred and sixty plates, colored by hand, the minute structure of each species being beautifully shown. The remainder are principally works of modern standard authors, with a curious old work by Dr. Brown, published in 1655, known as Pseudographia Enclopedia.

Mr. Henry P. Bowie, President of the Mercantile Library Association, has a collection of about two thousand volumes, chiefly composed of the choicest editions of standard works, with a number of classical and art works, and many early printed books. Among rare books is Junius, editio princeps, three volumes, and an early copy of Cato Verro, published about 1480. Mr. Bowie, well known as an amateur violinist, has the finest collection of works relating to the violin to be found on the coast. The library also contains the best standard works of reference, with a number of choice French and German works, and is the collection of a dilettante.

James W. Brown, of San Francisco, has a limited, but extremely valuable library, consisting of about one thousand volumes, with a number of very costly illustrated works. Among those are Bartlett's Pictorial Works, with views in the United States, France, Italy, etc.; Robert's Egypt and the Holy Land, printed in colors, six elephant folio volumes; Rousselet's India and its Native Princes, and Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, illuminated.

Eugene Casserly, formerly United States Senator, has a library of about three thousand volumes, selected with great taste and intelligence, and comprising many choice editions.

The late D. D. Colton left about fifteen hundred volumes, very general in character, embracing a fine selection of standard authors. The greatest treasure in the collection is probably the edition of Dickens, in fifty-five volumes, with all the original engravings by Cruikshank and Darley, on india paper, and mounted.

Daniel Cook has a small but choice collection of best editions of standard works, comprising the Boydell Shakespeare, in nine folio volumes; the Boisure Gallery, ten mastodon folios, Hume's edition, containing fine copper-plates.

The collection of books belonging to Dr. Benjamin D. Dean, consisting of about one thousand volumes, contains the works of the most notable standard English authors in history, science, biography, travels, and romance. In the two former it is practically complete, and constitutes a good library for reference, study and recreation.

Joseph A. Donohue, now absent in Europe, has one of the finest libraries in California, chiefly consisting of the best editions of best authors, nearly all elegantly bound. Most notable among the books is Halliwell's great edition of Shakespeare, in sixteen volumes folio, with the variorum notes, published at London, 1860–70, printed on drawing paper, the type being made for the work. He also has the Boydell illustrations of Shakespeare, in nine volumes folio, with the text; Mrs. Jameson's art works, six small quarto volumes; the best edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, in twelve volumes; the Modern Drama, a fine set, in fourteen octavo volumes; the Art Journal, complete, and Froissart's Chronicles, illuminated.

Captain Eldridge has a collection of about one thousand volumes, mainly consisting of travels and voyages.

Dr. Geary, of San Francisco, has a miscellaneous library of about thirteen hundred volumes, which he terms a "Scholar's Dictionary," comprising nearly all the Greek and Latin classics, and standard English literature, carefully selected. Among choice works is the original edition of Matthew Prior, London, 1718; the original edition of Byron's Sardanapalus, London, 1821; a beautiful edition of Dryden's Virgil, London, 1806; and Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare, presented by the Duke of Manchester. The collection also includes several fine illustrated works.

Henry George, of San Francisco, has ~~a small~~ library of about one thousand volumes, mostly of standard English literature, with a selection on

Political Economy, second to that of no other private library in the State.

The small collection of books belonging to Arpad Haraszthy is notable from the fact that Mr. Haraszthy has made it a principle never to buy a book that he could obtain in a public library; consequently, his six hundred or more volumes are composed almost exclusively of rare and out of the way books, with some fine illustrated works and rare works of French authors; were these not temporarily packed away they would have afforded some interesting bibliographical notes.

John C. Hall is the possessor of a few hundred volumes of well-selected standard English and German literature. Although this collection is small, a cultivated taste is shown in the selection; and, as Mr. Hall is a young man and a book-lover, this is probably the nucleus around which a considerable library will some day be formed.

The library of A. S. Hallidie, consisting of about twenty-five hundred volumes, is lodged in plain redwood cases of neat design, extending from floor to ceiling of the room devoted to books. A tasteful Brussels carpet of brown, with a little dash of red here and there, covers the center of the floor, which is finished in hardwood. Leather-covered furniture and a large desk of inlaid black walnut complete the furniture of the room. Mr. Hallidie's collection is particularly complete in scientific and engineering works, with many works rarely seen in a private library. He has a full set of The Patent Reportory from 1794 to 1862; Theatrum Arithmetico Geometricum, by Jacob Leupold, eight folio volumes, published at Leipzig, in 1727; many sets of scientific publications, with dictionaries of science, civil engineering, etc. Cours de Mathématiques, printed at Paris, in 1812, is an excellent work, and possesses an additional value from having been one of the volumes forming Napoleon's library at St. Helena.

Among a number of rare old books is Toi Makariotatoi Dionysioy, from the Vatican press in 1608; Caliud Prohemium Totius Operis, a beautiful edition on vellum, with broad margins, clearest type and marginal notes, printed during the pontificate of Innocent VIII., about the year 1484; De Historia Sterpium Commentarii Insignes, Lugduni, 1551; Aur. Theodosii Macropi Opera, edited by Arnold Wilfeld, Lugduni Batavorum ex officina Plantiniana, 1597; Levini Lemnii Medici Zinzæi Occulta Naturæ Miracula, Antwerp, 1567; Sulpici Severi Presbyteri Opera Omnia, with commentaries by George Horn, Lugduni, 1647; Thesaurus Historiarum, by Matthias Burgklehner, Rome, 1562; A Defence of the Innocence of the Three Ceremonies of the Church of England, the Surplice, Crosse after Baptisme, and Kneeling at the Receiving of the Blessed Sacrament, second edition, London, 1619; Perspective Practical, a text book of art, by a member of the Society of Jesus, a Parisian, containing numerous fine copper plates; Anglia Libera, Jo. Toland, 1701; and Whitby's New Testament. In addition to the books already mentioned, the collection comprises many Greek and Latin classics, originals, and translations, with some rare copies; a number of theological works of every denomination, many old and rare; and a few choice law books. Among the latter is a fine edition of Blackstone, in four volumes, formerly the property of Lord Grenville, containing his autographical notes. Among miscellaneous works are full sets of Notes and Queries, the Penny Cyclopædia and London Art Journal, The Comedies of Calderon, Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, and Chapman and Hall's Edition of Dickens, with the original illustrations. It is a matter of regret that knowledge of Mr. Hallidie's library reached us too late for a more extended notice.

Notable among collections made with system and forethought and designed for practical use, is the library of Dr. C. C. Keeney, of San Francisco, numbering about three thousand volumes. This collection cannot be said to have a specialty of any kind, but it is particularly complete in history, poetry, and Greek and Latin classics. The books are very systematically arranged, and, being finely bound, present a handsome appearance upon the shelves. No attention has been paid to the collection of rare or choice editions, but a few have crept in, by accident, as it were. Among these are an edition of Moliere, in ten small volumes, finely illustrated by Mignard, the original text and an English translation being given on opposite pages, The Scottish Gäel, Musée de Naples, and a copy of the Talmud, in five folio volumes, published in Leipzig, in 1710.

Reuben H. Lloyd, the well known and popular lawyer, has at his office, in Nevada Block, a valuable and rare collection of seven or eight hundred volumes, among which is a copy of the grand photographic work of the Queen's Residence in the Highlands of Scotland, at Balmoral, bound in the maple wood of that county; Bell's Pantheon, with the copper-plates; the Athenian Letters, two volumes quarto, and many other rare classical works. Mr. Lloyd has in his library a museum arranged in a case which contains some rare coins and medals, and also some curious broadsides and manuscripts, and a letter of General Washington.

Mr. John T. McGeoghegan's collection of one thousand or more volumes is largely composed of novels, probably comprising the most extensive and best selection to be found in any private library in the State. The remainder of his books consist of works of reference and history, with several fine art works.

J. P. Manrow's library, at his quaint Elizabethian cottage on the heights of Russian Hill—a house built when many San Francisco millionaires of today were living in tents—is a cozy little room with windows opening into a glass covered veranda, with hanging baskets and stands of flowers. The finish of the room and cases is in mahogany, the design corresponding to the architecture of the house. The books, numbering about six hundred volumes, consist largely of scientific and historical works, with some miscellaneous literature, and a number of sets of periodicals.

The collection belonging to Mrs. C. L. Maynard, of about fifteen hundred volumes, is composed of well-selected general literature, history, biography, romance, poetry and the drama, with some excellent scientific and architectural works, all in handsome bindings. Among books worthy of note are the Memoirs of John Howard, by James Baldwin Brown, original edition with uncut edges, an early copy of Pope's Odyssey, and the original edition of Dryden's Virgil.

The books belonging to A. J. Messing, rabbi of the Congregation Beth-Israel, constitute a little more than one thousand volumes, principally works in the Hebrew language, theological, historical, poetical and works of reference, with some Greek and Latin classics, the so-called German classics, and a few English works. Among the books are eight editions of the Bible, published in different countries, at different times, and in different languages. Dr. Messing has a collection of works of the greatest authorities on Hebrew law, probably the best selection to be found on the coast, and a rare collection of Midrashin. Among other rare works is the Jewish codex, called Turin, in eight volumes, published in Berlin, 1764; the best edition of the Talmud, twelve folio volumes, printed at Vienna in 1844; an older edition of the same in twenty-four volumes, printed in 1754; two rare and desirable editions of the Mishna; and a little book of a curious nature, called Kabalah, meaning mystery, a treatise on the so-called mystic sciences, published in Wilna, Russia, in 1616.

Judge R. S. Messick has a collection of about two thousand volumes, one of the most carefully selected on the coast. Among choice books may be enumerated: The Musée Français, four volumes folio, with fine impressions of the plates; a magnificent set of the one hundred-guinea edition of Hume & Smollett's History of England, ten volumes, folio, with the grand illustrations in copperplate; a complete set of the London Art Journal; large paper editions of Pope, Milton, Dryden, Burke, Hume, etc.; Knight's illustrated Shakespeare, eight volumes royal octavo; a late illustrated English edition of Moliere, six octavo volumes; Bell's Pompeiana, two royal octavo volumes, and rare editions of Junius, Wraxall, etc.

John Mone, of San Francisco, has a small, but fast increasing library, now numbering about twelve hundred volumes, scarcely one of which does not possess intrinsic worth, the selection having evidently been made with care and forethought.

Among the choicest works may be noted an early edition of the Dramatic Works of Samuel Foote; Merrie England in the Olden Time, illustrated by John Leech and Robert Cruikshank; Polymetis, by James Spence, printed in London in 1755, with large plates; and Scott's Lady of the Lake, with original photographs of scenes described in the poem.

Bernard Moses, Professor of History in the University of California, possesses a library of about fifteen hundred volumes, collected while he was studying in Europe, during the years 1870–74. A feature of special interest is a collection of books on Scandinavian history and literature, which form a considerable portion of the whole; the remainder relate principally to history and political economy.

The library of Mr. Moss, though not extensive, is particularly well selected. It contains many rare English and French historical and biographical works and diaries of the best editions, generally well bound and in good condition. His taste in collecting extends to works of art, and he possesses many elegant books of engravings and illuminated works; such as Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of England in the Middle Ages, two vols., imp. 8vo.; Costumes Historique, from Fouque, 4to., morocco, plates colored by hand, London; France Illustrated, by Home, steel plate engravings; D'Agincourt's History of Art, folio, London; Racinet's Polychromatic Ornaments, folio, with illuminated plates in gold and colors; also some fine works on interior decorations, in colors; and some rare and valuable works on natural history. The library contains, in all, about one thousand volumes.

Mr. D. J. Murphy's collection, consisting of about one thousand volumes, is chiefly composed of the works of standard English authors.

Dr. James Murphy has a collection of about fifteen hundred volumes; the most salient feature of which is its extent in ancient and modern voyages and travels. It contains, among others, a splendid set of the Admiralty editions of Capt. Cook's three voyages to the Pacific Ocean, with the large folio volume of copper plates and maps; Vancouver's Voyages, three volumes, quarto; Vennega's California, two volumes, octavo, very rare, London, 1759; and Lewis and Clarke's travels to the Pacific Ocean, in the year 1804–6, three octavo volumes.

Charles Page, a rising young lawyer of San Francisco, has about six hundred volumes of standard English, French and Spanish works.

Gilbert Palache has a small, well-bound collection of books, specially designed for home use and reference. The collection is very general in its character, including most of the standard English authors in the various fields of history, romance and poetry.

H. A. Palmer, of Oakland, in addition to a number of miscellaneous books, has a small, but very complete collection of works relating to political economy and social science, making one of the best private collections on those subjects in the State.

The collection of books belonging to George Frederick Parsons, of the Sacramento *Record-Union*, numbering between two and three thousand volumes, is modestly esteemed by the owner as a simple working library. Unprejudiced judges, possessing some familiarity with its contents, pronounce it one of the choicest and most intelligent selections in the State. No particular department predominates, though it has something more than usual of Asiatic literature. It contains some black letter specimens, a Juvenal and Persius printed at Florence, in 1474, several infrequent and rather out of the way books treating of the occult sciences and kindred topics; and a fair representation of ancient and modern history, travels, biography, memoirs, essays, poetry, belles-lettres, theology, with a number of works of what the orthodox would call free-thinking or infidel literature. Science is not neglected, and the drama is remembered. The collection displays plenty of good bindings and some handsome ones, but nothing has been sacrificed to outward effect.

J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara, has a well-selected family library, of something more than one thousand volumes, miscellaneous in character and neatly bound.

Professor Price, of San Francisco, the well-known assayer and scientist, has a scientific library, numbering about two thousand volumes.

Willard B. Rising, Professor of Chemistry, in the University of California, has gathered together between seven and eight hundred books, comprising some standard works of reference and general literature, but mostly composed of works relating to his profession. Among these are several that are rarely seen, including Liebig's Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie, one hundred and ninety-three volumes; Jahresbericht über die Fortschritt der Chemie, thirty volumes (1847–70); Berzielius Jahresbericht der Chemie, twenty-seven volumes (1822–48); Fresenius Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie, seventeen volumes (1862–78); Berichte der Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft zu Berlin, nineteen volumes (1868–78); and many standard text-books on chemistry.

C. P. Robinson has a small but well-selected library, numbering about eight hundred volumes, consisting mainly of complete editions of standard English authors, all fastidiously bound in full tree or polished calf and Russia. The most notable works in the collection are a complete set of the original Abbotsford edition of Scott and the Aldine edition of the British Poets.

John H. Saunders, formerly of San Francisco but now a resident of San Rafael, has a very rare and choice collection of a thousand volumes of the best works of the best English authors, including the works of Dr. Samuel Johnson, University Press edition, twelve volumes octavo, a full set of the original edition of the elder D'Israeli, De Quincy's works, Moore's Sheridan, the illustrated and best editions of Scott, Dickens, etc. This collection has been made with great care, taste and judgment.

Dr. Horatio Stebbins, Pastor of the Geary-street Unitarian church of San Francisco, has a library of about twenty-five hundred volumes, the most prominent feature of which is the number of foundation books of history and philosophy, with the productions of the ablest writers on the current discussions of the day. The remainder of the books are miscellaneous in character and include standard works of fiction and poetry.

Dr. J. D. Whitney has a library of several thousand volumes, chiefly composed of scientific and philosophical works.

THE

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

STATE LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the State, and of which Californians are justly proud, is the State Library at Sacramento, a collection numbering upwards of forty-eight thousand volumes, and receiving large accessions every year.

Prior to 1850, there seem to have been but a few scattering books belonging to the State, but in that year an Act of Legislature directed that such books should be collected together and placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, who should also serve as State Librarian. This Act also placed the control of the library in the hands of a Board of Trustees, composed of five members, elected by the Legislature. Free use of the books was given to members of the Legislature and State officers, but a stringent clause, still in force, stipulates that all books taken by the former shall be returned at the close of the session; and that before the Controller draws a warrant for the last week's salary of any member he must be satisfied that all books drawn from the library have been returned, or, if lost or injured, paid for to the amount of three times their value.

About the year 1856, a collection known as The Law Library of San Francisco, composed of thirty-five hundred standard law books, including some rare statutes and reports, belonging to Wm. B. Olds, was acquired by purchase for about $17,000.

Various changes in the appointment of the Board of Trustees took place, until an Act of Legislature, in 1866, which appears to have been the last, specifies that the Board shall be composed of the Attorney-general, and four members elected by Legislature, holding office for the term of four years.

The library has been built up out of the funds derived from the fees paid to the Secretary of State, and from the system of exchanges adopted in pursuance of law. About thirty-two thousand of the books are in the general library, and sixteen thousand or more in the law library.

Since the date of the last report, 1876–77, numerous additions have been made to the library in all its departments. The department of Reports in the law library is complete to date. It contains full sets of all the American and all the English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Reports, together with the Digests, Statutes, etc. Many additions have been made to the collection of session laws of the several States. In addition to the very full collection of Statute Law and Reports, there is a large collection of Treatises, embracing all the standard authors and most recent editions. It comprises also full sets of all the leading law journals and periodicals of England and America; those still in publication being acquired up to date. There is also a considerable collection of works on Civil Law and on French and Spanish law, including *Corpus Juris Civilis*, *Pandects*, etc., etc.

In political science, political economy, and its kindred subjects of finance, banking, commerce and statistics, are represented nearly all the standard authors, from Adam Smith to President Woolsey, including such writers as Ricardo, Bastiat, McCulloch, Tooke (with a complete set of Tooke's History of Prices, now very rare), Francis, Colwell, Price, McLeod, Walker, Wells, etc., and a large collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals illustrative of political history.

The controlling purpose of the managers of the library has always been to make a collection of such books as would best assist the Legislature, State officers, and Courts to an intelligent discharge of their duties; and to accomplish this purpose they have sought and obtained as near as possible every book which would be useful to the statesman, legislator, judge, or lawyer. They have made considerable advancement in the collection of a general library. Fine arts, poetry, belle-lettres, history, ancient and modern, local and foreign, are well represented. The sciences, too, have received attention, and the library contains many valuable works on architecture, while the subjects of sanitary engineering and house-building have been remembered; and Latham, Denton, Bayles and other authors are to be found on the shelves.

The Medical Library has also been worked up to a high standard of excellency, and contains most of the standard authors on the theory and practice of medicine in general, as well as those of specialists, eminent in their chosen branches of the profession. The collection in this department includes all the publications of the Sydenham Society and the principal medical, surgical and physiological journals of England and America, Guy's Hospital Reports, Transactions of Medical Societies, etc., etc.

The department of magazines is well supplied, and contains complete sets of such standard magazines as Dodsley's Annual Register, The Monthly Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, Gentlemen's Magazine, London Quarterly, Westminster Review, Edinburgh Review, Fortnightly Review, Dublin University Review, Cotemporary Review, Nineteenth Century, Athenæum, North American Review, Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Financial Chronicle, Galaxy, Harper's, Scribner's, Atlantic, Nation, and many others. Besides these there is a large collection of the journals and transactions of learned societies, such as the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Agricultural Societies of England and of India, of the Society of Arts, Philological Society, Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers, Society for the Advancement of Science, and the British and American Societies for the Advancement of Social Science. Indeed this department has approached such a degree of excellence as to require only the continuations of current publications to make it complete in the future.

The dramatic department is very full with all the great editions of Shakespeare, viz.: Halliwell, sixteen volumes, folio; Malone's Variorum edition; Valpey's; Knight's; and Boydell's—the last in elephant folio, two volumes—also the Pickering edition; a photo-lithographic fac-simile of the folio of of 1623, and a complete set of the Shakespeare Society's publications, together with a number of other works on Shakespeare, in all about two hundred volumes. In addition to this admirable collection of Shakespeare publications, most of the standard dramatic authors are represented, besides the following collections: Bell's British Theatre; Cumberland's British Theatre; Inchbald's British Theatre; modern standard drama: minor drama, and many others, some of them rare.

In the department of biography and personal memoirs, etc., the library is rich, the number of volumes in this department being up in the thousands.

In lexicons, cyclopedias, etc., there is scarcely anything to be desired. The works of all the best lexicographers of America, England, France, Germany, and indeed of all the languages, including the Chinese, are to be found on the shelves, while among cyclopedias are to be found all the English and American, and also the French cyclopedias. Among the late valuable works added are Du Cange's Glossarium Mediæ et Infirmæ Latinitatis, in eight volumes, an elegant set, and Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire Universel, fifteen volumes, Paris, 1875.

In the department of bibliography, it is probably safe to say, that not one standard work of importance is lacking, while there are several that are extremely rare.

In fine art works, engravings, etc., the library is unusually rich, containing many hundreds of choice and valuable works. Among these may be named Galeries Historiques de Versailles, sixteen volumes, folio; Musée Français, four volumes, folio; Musée Pio Clementino, eight volumes, folio, Rome, 1772, an elegant edition; Pitti Galerie, four volumes, folio; Daniel's Oriental Scenery, three volumes, folio; and Animated Nature, two volumes, folio; Robert's Sketches of the Holy Land; Egypt, Nubea, etc., three volumes, folio; Silvestre's Universal Paleography, translated from the French and edited by Sir Frederic Madden; Ruskin's works, large edition; La Croix's works, complete, best edition; Montfaucon's Antiquities; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities; Hogarth's works; Gillray's Caricatures; Turner Gallery; Chinese Gallery; Lawrence Gallery; Vernet's Gallery; Poussin's Gallery; The Yellowstone Park, by Hayden and Moran; all of Dore's great works, with many other works containing illustrations of scenery and costumes in various countries, engravings of ancient sculpture and celebrated paintings in European galleries. It also comprises many histories, text-books and hand-books of art.

The library contains only a few books which are prized on account of their age or rarity. Among these are a Bible printed in 1501, an elegant specimen of early printing; Virgilii Maronis Opera, folio, Venice, 1544; Homeri Odyssea, printed in Latin and Greek, Cantabrigae, 1664; Ovid's Metamorphoses, Englished, mythologized and represented in figures, by George Sandys, 1640, a fine copy of George Sandys' translation made on the banks of the James, and said to be the first translation from the classics ever made in America; Sir Thomas More's Commonwealth of Utopia, 16mo, London, 1639; Coke's Institutes, revised and edited by the author, London, 1629, formerly the property of Gen. William R. Davie, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France, under Washington's Administration, which was obtained from the library of the late William H.

Rhodes (Caxton); and Sir William Standford's Les Plees del Coron, London, R. Lottel, 1583.

As this is not intended for a circulating library, romance and fiction have not received much attention, but the works of the best authors in that line are to be found; the works of Fielding, Smollet, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Scott, Cooper, George Eliot, De Foe, Lever, Hawthorne, and countless others, all being upon the shelves.

The number of volumes in the library at this time, the close of 1878, is forty-eight thousand, exclusive of duplicates, and many pamphlets unnumbered.

The present officers of the library are as follows: John W. Armstrong, Frederic Cox, Jo Hamilton, F. W. Hatch, E. W. Maslin, Board of Trustees; Mr. Armstrong is the President of the Board; R. O. Cravens, Librarian; Mrs. Laura Morton and James E. Robinson, Deputy Librarians.

The trustees serve without compensation. The salary of the librarian is three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of each deputy eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

When the College of California, an institution whose history is wrapt in partial obscurity, became merged into the University of California, among other possessions which it handed over to its successor was a college library, consisting of one thousand and thirty-six volumes. About six hundred of these books were a gift from the Rev. Levi Hart of Plymouth, Mass.; a complete set of the American Journal of Science (1818–67), were contributed by Mr. Sherman Day, son of President Jeremiah Day of Yale College; and the remainder of the collection consisted chiefly of donations made by members of the Faculty from their own private libraries.

Prior to April, 1871, no day-book was kept in connection with the University Library, but a considerable number of books were received in October, 1870; and during the same year the library of Dr. Alexander S. Taylor, of Santa Barbara, a collection consisting principally of historical works, numbering about eight hundred volumes, was purchased for five hundred dollars. President A. S. Hallidie, in the name of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, donated complete sets of The Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal, and of the Quarterly Reports of the Geological Society of Great Britain.

In the year 1871, Mr. Edmond L. Goold, of San Francisco, made a valuable donation of encyclopædias and dictionaries, the preliminary to other generous gifts. Several hundred volumes were also purchased during the year.

In the following year, the Hon. J. W. Dwinelle placed in the library of the University, as a loan, a portion of his own collection, mostly composed of Latin classics, one hundred and sixty volumes in all, which still remain there. Mr. A. B. Forbes, of San Francisco, donated about sixty volumes of government publications; and forty volumes of a similar character were presented by George Tait, Esq., from the library of the late Rev. J. H. Brayton. The Rev. E. W. Gilman also donated about thirty volumes, a polyglot collection of bibles and testaments, in the name of the American Bible Society. Mr. William Gilman Thompson presented three hundred and three volumes literary, historical, and biographical in character, and in December of this year, President D. C. Gilman gave three hundred and twenty-five volumes, miscellaneous in character. Six hundred and sixty-eight volumes were also acquired by purchase.

The year 1873 is memorable in the history of the University for the acquisition of the library of the late Dr. Francis Lieber of New York, consisting of over twenty-three hundred volumes, and two thousand pamphlets biographical, historical, political and miscellaneous, the gift of Michael

Reese of San Francisco. The Hon. S. F. Butterworth, William Sharon and James Anthony donated files of various California and Eastern newspapers, and J. Ross Browne and the Hon. S. J. Field contributed a number of political documents. From anonymous donors about fifty volumes and two hundred pamphlets were received, and one hundred and fifty volumes were acquired by purchase. During the same period Mr. Samuel L. Theller, of San Francisco, contributed ninety volumes, including some rare old books. Professor Martin Kellogg gave more than a score of philological works, a gift which he has supplemented with later contributions; and Col. J. C. Woods, of San Francisco, gave ninety-four volumes, a complete set of Parliamentary history and debates.

In the year 1874 was received the collection bequeathed to the University by the late F. L. A. Pioche, consisting chiefly of choice editions of works in modern French literature, elegantly bound and numbering upwards of fifteen hundred volumes. With this collection also came the Pioche gallery of paintings, old, rare and valuable. Professor William Ashburner gave a handsomely bound set of Annales des Mines, in seventy-nine volumes; and Mr. C. H. Hawks, of New York, gave a costly set of the Colonial Records of Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay Colonies.

Mr. Alexander Agassiz, in the year 1875, sent such works of his father, Professor Louis Agassiz, as were not in the library, comprising some rare and valuable books. Mrs. and Miss Fourgeaud donated the professional library of the late Dr. Victor T. Fourgeaud, consisting of about five hundred and thirty standard medical works, besides numerous pamphlets. The class of '75 gave twenty-five or more volumes to the circulating library, and donations of Government documents were received from the Hon. John S. Hager.

Leading American publishers have contributed generously to the library; members of the Faculty have made constant donations, and the California Representatives in Congress have made frequent additions. For other valuable gifts, the University is indebted to the California Academy of Sciences, Professor Joseph Henry and the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. John Eaton, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Columbus Delano, Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, General Albert J. Meyer, Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benet, Rear-Admiral B. F. Sands, F. V. Hayden, and Geo. M. Wheeler, of the U. S. Survey of the Territories, the Hon. Horace Capron and Peter Donahue.

Mr. H. D. Bacon, of Oakland, with characteristic generosity, has recently presented to the University his private library, consisting of about two thousand volumes of choice editions of English standard literature, elegantly bound. In addition he has given his art gallery and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be used toward the erection of a library building. Mr. Alexander Del Mar has also tendered his collection of works relating to the subject of political economy, numbering about two thousand volumes.

The whole number of books now contained in the collection is sixteen thousand three hundred. The library of the University is a pleasant room at the north end of the brick building, well lighted and ventilated and pleasantly fitted up. The cases are of black walnut, of tasteful design, and set at right angles to the windows, so that a good light is thrown on the books. The latter have long ago absorbed all possible space, and the later and most valuable acquisitions still remain packed. At each end of the room are long tables on which are arranged the leading periodicals of the day. The library is further adorned by bronze busts of Homer, Hippocrates, Socrates, Solon and Franklin, the work of M. Barbedienne, of Paris, presented by Charles Mayne, Esq., of San Francisco. To this collection a bust of the late President, Henry Durant, has been added by the Ladies' Relief Society of Oakland. Adjoining this room is a smaller one, designed for a work-room or office, in which shelf-room has been given to many books. The great need is for more commodious quarters, and for this purpose the Board of Regents has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, which, with Mr. Bacon's donation, ought to provide an elegant, spacious and commodious building. This edifice will be erected in the college quadrangle on the University grounds.

The collection of books is largely devoted to solid subjects, with a few choice works of art, poetry and general literature. The subjects of philology, science, social science, history, and agriculture are well represented, and the collection of classical literature is very full.

A large part of the library consists of periodical literature and of the transactions, etc., of learned societies. Exclusive of literary and critical reviews and illustrated magazines, it contains sets of the following publications:

In philology: Chaucer; early English Text Society and Shakespeare Society publications; Arber's Reprints; Journal of Philology; American Philological Association Transactions; American Oriental Society's Journal.

In general science: Académie Française — Mémoires et Comptes Rendus les travaux de la Académie Française des Sciences morales et politiques; Proceedings of American Association for Advancement of Science; Transactions of Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London; Proceedings of the California Academy of Science; Smithsonian Institute Publications; American Journal of Science; Nature; Philosophical Magazine.

In geology and mineralogy: London Geological Society Journal; Revue de Geologie; Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, etc.; and such noble works as D'Archiac's Progrès de Geologie; Barrande's Systeme Silurien de Bohème; D'Orbigny's Paléontologie, Goldfuss' Petrafacta Germanica.

In chemistry: Annales de Chimie; Poggendorff's Annalen, Kolbe's Journal; London Chemical Society Journal and Memoirs, Chemical News, Bulletin de la Société Chemique de Paris; Liebig's Annalen; Wagner's Technologische Chemie; Staedel's Reine Chemie; Jahresbericht der Agricultur-Chemie; Gmelin's Hand-book; Bolley's Technologie; and Watt's and Muspratt's dictionaries.

In mining and engineering: Annales des Mines (1832 to date); American Association of Mining Engineer's Transactions; Engineering and Mining Journal; Zeitschrift der Deutscher Ingenieuren; Civil-Ingenieur; Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal; Berg-und Hütten-männische Zeitung.

Also, American Journal of Mathematics; Annals of Harvard Observatory; Observations, etc., United States Naval Observatory; Bulletin and Memoirs of Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology; United States Coast Survey charts and reports; United States Lake Survey charts and reports; United States Army Engineer Department; War and Topographical maps, complete; Pacific Railroad Surveys; and Journal of Science.

Among other works of importance, or otherwise deserving mention, are Mantz's Chefs d'Oeuvre de la Peinture Italienne; Mangin's les Jardins; Lacroix'

Moyen Age; Musée Imperiale du Louvre; Gailhabaud's Monuments, anciens et modernes; Montfaucon's Antiquités; Firmin Didot's Galerie des Peintures, Nouveau Testament, and his exquisite 32mo. edition, of 1855, of Virgil, Horace and Anacreon (four tiny volumes, costing thirty dollars each); Balzac's Contes Drolatiques, illustrated by Doré; Ainé's Herculaneum et Pompeii; Humboldt and Bonpland's Cordilleras; Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico; Photographs of the Yellowstone National Park; Ackerman's History of the University of Oxford, with numerous plates, water colored by hand; Works of Hogarth; Gillray; Humphrey's Art of Printing; Draining of Lake Fucino, by Prince Torlonia; Harisse: Bibliotheca Americana Vetusta (large paper edition); the Teubner edition of Greek classics, and the Lemaire edition of the Latin, with early editions from the presses of Aldus, Elzevir, Andrea, Mavie, Stoer, Nicolinus, Mylius, Jansson, etc.; the Tassoni-Muzio-Maratori edition of Le Rime di Petrarca, and Bosqui's Vines and Vineyards of California, a magnificent work.

The collection also contains a few bibliographical curiosities, among which may be mentioned a ms. of laws relating to mines and mine owners in Peru, 1757–67, discovered secreted in an old shaft; Paracelsus' New Light of Alchymy and Chymical dictionary, 1674; one hundred and eighty-four war and topographical maps of France and Belgium, published just before the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789, once owned and used by Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain; the set presented by Joseph Mailliard, Esq., of San Rafael; Geistlicher Schild, edition of 1647; Rosarium of 1497; Grebner's Prédiction sur Charles II.; Delachambre sur la lumiere et l'amour; L'Enfant's concile de Pise; and a Japanese work, containing one hundred specimens of Japan woods, cross and vertical sections, with exceeding delicacy shown in the preparation and mounting, and so arranged that they can be used under the microscope.

The most notable features of this library have been detailed at some length, partly because it is in intent and in spirit an institution for the benefit of the public, its stores of knowledge always cordially opened to any student or scholar, and also because it is a most remarkable collection for a library of a few years' growth. Like most California institutions, it has seen hard times—times when its existence was uncertain and precarious. This era it has now left behind. The yearly appropriation of two thousand dollars from the Board of Regents, together with the income arising from the bequest of the late Michael Reese, place it on a sound basis, and it can take no more steps backward. Californians do not do things by halves, and there is a growing disposition among men of means to make generous gifts for educational purposes. Ten years from now this will undoubtedly be a magnificent collection.

The librarian, Mr. J. C. Rowell, is a young man devoted to his work, courteous and obliging in demeanor.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

First among San Francisco libraries in age, extent and importance, should be noticed the Mercantile Library.

The first successful attempt to organize a mercantile library association in San Francisco was made at a meeting held on the evening of the twenty-second of December, 1852. Repeated attempts had previously been made, only to meet with repeated failures, but the young men interested in the scheme were not to be discouraged. At this meeting considerable public enthusiasm was manifested. A month later the final organization was effected, a certificate of incorporation adopted, and officers elected. Mr. David S. Turner was the first President, and served for two years. A collection of fifteen hundred volumes was purchased, and liberal donations increased the number to about five thousand volumes during the following year.

In the year 1863 it was re-incorporated by an Act of Legislature. The management of the Association was vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and nine trustees, to be elected annually; no member to hold the office of President or Vice-President for more than two successive years.

During the first fifteen years of its existence the library occupied contracted and inconvenient quarters at high rentals. In 1865 the project of procuring a lot and erecting a suitable building assumed a tangible form. By the united efforts of the trustees the sum of twenty thousand dollars was secured from life memberships and donations. With this sum, increased by an additional appropriation of two thousand dollars from the funds of the association, a lot was negotiated for on Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome. The price to be paid was fifty thousand dollars; the entire sum available, twenty-two thousand dollars, was devoted to part payment of the cost of the lot, and a loan of one hundred thousand dollars was effected, a mortgage upon the lot and proposed building given as security. Afterwards additional loans, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars were effected, the whole bearing interest at one per cent. per month. The building was completed and formally dedicated on the eighteenth of June, 1868. In his following report, the President stated the indebtedness of the association to be two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Dark days had come upon the institution. Every effort was made to reduce the debt; bonds were issued but could not be negotiated; courses of lectures tried, efforts made to obtain subscriptions, fairs held, but the effect was to deplete the treasury instead of replenishing it. To quote from President Swain's report:

> Thus matters stood at the commencement of 1869. The prospects were most gloomy. No favoring response came from any quarter. The purpose for which the building had been erected appeared to be a failure. The institution was on the downward road. There was no money to be appropriated to the purchase of new books. It was impossible even to obtain a supply of the cheap current literature of the day. Booksellers had already large unpaid bills, and could not afford to trust any longer. The expenses were increasing with the increase of the debt. No helping hand was extended to save the institution; appeals to the public pride, public duty, public necessity, were fruitless. The French Loan Society, failing to receive their interest, had commenced a suit of foreclosure. The fate of the library appeared sealed. With any other Treasurer,* it would have died at once. The trustees, almost disheartened, discouraged and disgusted, met night after night for consultation; but they were like meetings of physicians over an expiring patient. It was evident the patient must die. If a decent burial could be vouchsafed, it was as much as the trustees would dare ask of an enlightened and liberal people. But at this crisis, just as the hearts of the trustees were most faint and weary, temporary relief came from an unexpected quarter. Camilla Urso, to whom the Association is under a multitude of obligations, proposed a grand musical festival, from which a handsome and very welcome sum was realized.

This festival netted the association about twenty thousand dollars. It awakened a public interest which paved the way for the success of a scheme from which deliverance came at last. A bill was passed by the Legislature, which became a law in February, 1870, authorizing the association to hold three gift concerts, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debts of the association. The net profit from this source was three hundred and ten thousand and one hundred and twenty dollars, from which the entire indebtedness was paid, and twenty thousand dollars turned into the treasury.

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*William C. Ralston.

The building has a frontage on Bush street of sixty-eight and three-quarters feet and a depth of one hundred and thirty-seven and one half feet. It is three stories in height, with basement and attic. The design of the front elevation is in the modern Italian style of architecture. The entrances are three in number, surmounted by arches, introducing the visitor into a grand central entrance, twenty-six by sixty feet, with a broad and elegant central staircase leading to the library and rooms above. There are two stores on the ground floor, while in the basement is the lecture-room, fifty-eight by seventy-four feet, and twenty-four feet high, with supper-room, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms and waiting-rooms connected. On the first floor are placed the library-room, ladies' reading-room and parlor, the reference-room, trustees' room, and what was formerly used for the chess-room. The second floor contains reading-rooms, chess-room and store-room. The attic rooms are designed for offices, artists, studios, etc.

The library-room is fifty-two by sixty-four feet, occupying the entire frontage of the building on the first floor, with two entrances, one on each side of the hall. An air of comfort and elegance clings to the room, with its dark brussels carpet, black walnut tables and desks, leather upholstered chairs and sofas, bronze and marble busts and elaborately finished cases of black walnut. Perhaps this impression is heightened by the "dim aristocratic twilight" which pervades the room—the only feature to be regretted. The books are arranged in cases on the eastern, western and northern walls, and in smaller double-faced cases standing at right angles to the windows. The librarian's desk, placed in the center near the front, and the cases, are inclosed by a railing, the public being denied access to the books. This step was found necessary, as aside from the losses suffered through dishonest persons, it is believed that three-fourths of the wear and damage the books sustain in open libraries, arises from promiscuous handling.

Directly over the library-room, and of similar dimensions, is the reading-room, where files of about four hundred newspapers and magazines are conveniently arranged.

The terms of membership to the association are: Life members, one hundred dollars; subscribers' initiation fee, two dollars; quarterly dues, three dollars.

The system of book delivery is that generally adopted in our libraries. An octagonal cylinder of wood, revolving vertically on its axis, has two hundred and fifty pigeon-holes on each side. These being numbered from one to two thousand, supply the places of pages on the old register plan. A hole is allotted to each member, in which are placed small cards of uniform color, bearing the name, address and number. When a book is given out a similar card, of different color, is used, upon which are placed the letter, indicating the class to which the book belongs, the title and number of hole. Upon the return, the card is taken from the hole, and dropped into a drawer, where it remains to furnish statistical data.

The books are classified upon the shelves with regard to their character, an numerical arrangement by accession being observed in each department. A catalogue has been issued within a comparatively recent date, notable for the pains-taking care displayed in its preparation.

The library contains a fine collection in all departments, with an unusual number of costly works on archaeology, architecture, painting, natural history and works of reference.

It would take up too much space to name, individually, the many treasures of literature it possesses. Among important works of reference, however (a department containing about two thousand volumes), may be noted: Malte—Brun's Universal Geography, Philadelphia, 1827–32, six vols., 8vo; Penny Cyclopædia, London, 1833–43, twenty-seven vols., quarto; Calepinus' Dictionarivm

Linguæ Latinæ, Lugduni, 1565, folio; Alcedos Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, London, 1812, five vols., quarto; Pauly; Real-Encyclopædie, six vols. in eight; Passow's Griechisches Handwörter-buch, Leipzig, 1841–57, three vols., quarto; Suidae Lexicon, two vols.; Arnault's Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains, Paris, 1820–25, twenty vols., 8vo; Moréri: Grand Dictionnaire Historique, Paris, 1759, ten vols., folio; Bescherelle: Dictionnaire National de Langue Française, Paris, 1858, two vols., quarto; Conversations-lexikon, Leipzig, 1864–8, sixteen vols., 8vo; Grimm Bro.'s Wörter-buch, vols. 1–8; Dictionnarie de l'Académie Française, Paris, 1823, three vols., quarto; Littré: Dictionnaire de la Langue Française, Paris, 1863–72, four vols., quarto; Quèrard: France Littéraire, Paris, 1828, twelve vols., 8vo; Brunet: Manuel de Libraire, fourth edition, five vols., 8vo, and fifth edition, six vols., 8vo; Encyclopædia Britannica, eighth edition, twenty-two vols., quarto; Tolhausen et Gardissal: Technologisches Wörter-buch, Paris, 1854–5, three vols., 16mo; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, three vols., quarto; Rose's Biographical Dictionary, London, 1851, twelve vols., 8vo; Lieber's Encyclopædia Americana; Philadelphia, 1848; fourteen vols., 8vo; Nicholson: British Encyclopædia, London, 1809, six vols., 8vo; Rees' Cyclopædia, Philadelphia, 1820, forty-eight vols., quarto; Heck: Iconographic Encyclopædia, six vols., quarto;

Bayle's Dictionary, London, 1734, four vols., quarto; and Knight's English Cyclopædia, London, 1854–72, twenty-six vols., quarto.

Among art works, in choice editions, are the Dresden Gallery; König Ludwig's Album; Munich Gallery; Boisereé Gallery; Turner Gallery; Musée Français; Musée Royal; Arundel Society Publications; Thompson's China; Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus; Ferguson's Rock-cut Temples of India; Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens; Boydell's Shakespeare; Robert's Holy Land, and Egypt and Nubia; Piranessi's Opere d'Archettitura; Etching Club Publications; Audubon's Birds of America; Niccolini's Monumenti di Pompeii; Botta's Monument de Ninive; Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, and Alhambra; Gould's Birds of Europe, Birds of Australia, and Humming Birds; Gillray's Works; Hogarth's Works; Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico; Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; Russel's Naval Architecture, and many others.

Alfred E. Whitaker is the Librarian; L. B. Wetherbee and Gustavus Schwarzmann, Jr., Assistants.

Like our other libraries, the Mercantile pays a heavy annual tax upon its property, in accordance with a peculiar California law, which has its counterpart in one requiring booksellers to take out licenses as if they were dangerous institutions, like hack-drivers, saloons and mad dogs.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Libraries, like members of the human race, have each an individuality, in some respects differing from each other and exerting a positive influence in a special manner. Of course, as among men, all have the same general characteristics, yet in detail, in the particular sphere and place filled by each in the earth's history, they stand alone and separate.

The Mechanics' Institute Library of San Francisco occupies a position peculiar to itself, and one that all the others combined would not fill.

The early history of this institution, like that of our other libraries, is one of struggle and discouragement. On December 11th, 1854, in the City Tax-collector's office was held the first meeting in regard to the formation of the Mechanics' Institute. The great need of a library and its accessories, by the mechanics of the city, was discussed, and those present pledged themselves to do all in their power to attain that object. Geo. K. Gluyas, B. F. Haywood, R. Matheson, J. S. Williams, E. T. Steen and Henry E. Carleton, were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

Reports of the proceedings were published in the leading city papers, which have, from that time to this, aided and encouraged the Association in all its undertakings. During the month of January, ten thousand dollars in stock, at twenty-five dollars per share, was subscribed, but it would appear that it was much easier to get signatures than money, for a month later only three hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents had been collected. On March 6th, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of the Association, as set forth, was: "The establishment of a library, reading-room, the collection of a cabinet, scientific apparatus, works of art, and other literary and scientific purposes."

On March 29th, the first election was held, B. F. Heywood being elected President. From that time to the present, there have been thirteen Presidents, whose names, terms of office and order are as follows: B. F. Heywood, one year; Roderick Matheson, one year; John Sims, two years; George Cofran, one year; Thomas Tennant, one year; John P. Buckley, one year; Benj. H. Freeman, one year; Joseph Britton, two years; Charles M. Plum, one year; H. J. Booth, one year; George K. Gluyas, one year; A. S. Hallidie, ten years; Irving M. Scott, present incumbent.

The room of the Institute at this time was in the fourth story of the building on the corner of Montgomery and California streets, which soon proved inadequate, and one more suitable was obtained on California street near Sansome. A second move was soon found necessary, and the second story of a building on Montgomery street, near Pine, was fitted up and occupied June 12th, 1858, which, for a time, answered every purpose.

The first books were received from S. C. Bugbee, April 5, 1855, and consisted of a copy of the Bible, the Constitution of the United States, Encyclopædia of Architecture, and Curtis on Conveyancing. Subsequently, the first two were stolen, a circumstance which would seem to indicate that the desire for religion and constitutional law was much greater at that day than it is at this. Miss Sarah P. Warren has the honor of presenting the first book received from a lady. Most of the books received at the commencement consisted of public documents donated by our representatives at Washington, which, as a general thing, are not very interesting reading.

Every effort was made to increase the membership, and from a circular issued at that day, we quote the following:

> To those who have experienced the value of such institutions, it can scarcely be deemed necessary to argue its general usefulness. But to mechanics of San Francisco, who are here from every State of the Union and from most of the European States, widely separated from influences of home, with but few places of innocent amusement open to them, such an association is almost a necessity.

Like many other enterprises of a similar nature its advancement and final success has been gained only by continued and persistent efforts of its officers and friends. At the beginning of the year

1863, its prospects were gloomy indeed. The total income was but two hundred and seventy-five dollars per month, and expenses were at least three hundred dollars. An advantageous offer of a lot and building on California street, where the *Alta California* is now published (afterwards sold by the Institute), caused an extra effort to raise funds to be made, and three thousand dollars, the amount of the first payment was secured. That seemed to be the turning point of the tide, and from that day to this its prosperity has steadily increased.

The present premises on Post street were purchased in 1866. The Institute building has a frontage of seventy-five feet by a depth of one hundred feet. On the ground floor are two well-lighted stores, with dry, well-lighted basement-rooms of the same size beneath. The first floor contains the general library, reference and patent-rooms, and ladies' reading-room, and on the second floor is located the reading-room and chess-room.

The library hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The library is also open on Sunday for reading and reference. The terms are: Life membership, fifty dollars; terms of subscription: entrance fee, one dollar; quarterly dues, one dollar and fifty cents.

Aside from its influence and benefit as a library, there are but few associations in the Eastern States, and none on this coast, that have done so much to develop and foster progress in the industrial arts. We refer to the thirteen industrial exhibitions that have been given under its auspices, and whose success has been due to the energy and wisdom of the directors of the Institute.

The estimated value of the lot and building on Post street is one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; of the books and fixtures, forty-eight thousand dollars; of the Mechanics' Pavilion, twenty-five thousand dollars, making a total of two hundred and eight thousand dollars, with a liability of only seventeen thousand dollars. The membership numbers about seventeen hundred.

The rooms are well lighted, neatly and comfortably fitted up, the books in the circulating library all being accessible to members, and a homelike air pervades the whole.

The library is especially complete in works of reference of a scientific character. Among these are the Scientific American, 1856 to date; the Artisan; the Engineer, 1856 to date; the Iron Age, full set; the Mining and Scientific Press, full set; Railroad Journal; Journal of Gas Lighting; The Builder, 1846 to date; Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal; North of England Institution of Mining Engineers; Practical Mechanics' Journal, 1846 to date; Revue des Beaux Mondes, twenty-nine volumes; Institution of Civil Engineers, 1837 to date; Telegraphic Journal; Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, ten volumes; Bombay Magnetical Observations, eleven volumes; Deutsche Rundschau, thirteen volumes; Microscopical Journal; Journal of the Franklin Institute, complete; Dingler's Polytechniches Journal, 1824 to date; Annalen der Physik, 1824 to date; Journal of the British Association, fifty volumes; Journal of the Chemical Society, London; Magazine of Botany, sixteen volumes; Transactions of the Linnaean Society, thirty volumes; Transactions of the London Paleontographical Society, thirty-two volumes; Van Nostrand's Magazine, complete; Annales de Chimie, 1798 to date, two hundred volumes; Annales des Ponts et Chausée, one hundred and twenty-seven volumes; Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, 1665 to date, one hundred and seventy-eight volumes (quite rare); a Series of Abstracts of the most noted papers of the latter society, twenty-five volumes, and an index in six volumes of the scientific papers published by the same; Popular Science Monthly, to date; Chemical News, 1860 to date; Transactions of the Zoological Society of London; Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1839 to date; Botanical Magazine, with colored plates, fifty volumes, very rare; Hand-book of the South Kensington Museum; Mechanics' Magazine, 1823 to date; Repertory of Arts and Patent Inventions, 1823 to 1863, one hundred and thirty-four volumes; Annual of Scientific Discovery; Year-book of Facts, 1847 to date; Annual Record of Science and Industry; American Almanack, 1830 to date; Wiesbach's Mechanics; Descriptive Sociology, Herbert Spencer; and two hundred and fifty-three volumes in the Russian language on agriculture, arts and sciences.

The library also contains a splendid collection of patent reports, the finest on the coast, comprising: A complete set of the American Patent Reports, with indexes; a complete set of the British Patent Reports from 1617 to date, in uniform morocco binding, the drawings on cloth, enlarged size, in separate volumes; also, abridged specifications and indexes of the same, the whole amounting to three thousand and fifty volumes, presented by the British Government.

There are also fine collections of medical works, works of general reference, dictionaries and encyclopædias of arts and sciences, maps and atlases, with an especially fine selection of illustrated architectural and engineering works. It also includes complete sets of many leading newspapers and magazines, nicely bound.

Among fine illustrated works may be enumerated: Winckleman's History of Ancient Art and Costumes of the Ancients; The Harvard Book, two volumes; Gazette Archælogique; Art Journal to date; Britton's Architectural Antiquities; Gazette des Beaux Arts; Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century, by Digby Wyatt; Monographie du Palais de Fontainebleau; Edifices of Rome;

Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America; Audubon's Birds of America, folio edition; Boydell's Shakespeare (first edition); the Works of Hogarth (original); The Arabian Antiquities of Spain, by J. Cavanaugh Murphy; Vienna Exhibition; Palais et Chateaux de France; Terra Cotta Architecture; etc., etc.

The reference room also contains a copy of the Domesday Book, Playfair's Chronicles, and many books interesting to the bibliophile, with a complete set of the English Poets, The Spectator, Notes and Queries, etc.

The books so far enumerated form only a small portion of the reference library. The remainder includes well-selected and valuable works in every department of science, especially naval architecture, mining and metallurgy, natural history, applied mechanics and hydraulics. The total number of books in this department is about 10,000.

The circulating portion of the library contains about 18,000 volumes; divided as follows: Prose, fiction and juvenile, 8500; travels, 1200; belles-lettres, 1200; biography, 1600; science, 2000; history, 900; religion, 400; poetry and drama, 1100; French and German, 1100.

The reading-room is commodious, well-lighted, and supplied with all the principal newspapers and periodicals of the day.

The present Librarian is Horace Wilson. Assistant Librarians: A. M. Jellison and J. S. Harville.

ODD-FELLOWS' LIBRARY.

The Odd-Fellows' library, of San Francisco, is the result of the wisdom and foresight of a few intelligent men, whose privilege it was to lay the corner-stone of Odd-Fellowship on the then distant shores of the Pacific slope. Their Eastern culture, combined with their practical sagacity, led them to recognize as one of the cardinal principles of their beloved Order, the care of the minds of those intrusted to their guardianship; and the marked prosperity of the Order which they served, and of the literary institution which they founded, have abundantly justified their judgment.

The library was organized December 30, 1854. At the beginning it consisted of such voluntary contributions of books as its friends had brought with them in their hegira to this coast, and it was, of course, very heterogeneous, and imperfect in character. Moreover, its funds were excessively limited; but such was the enthusiasm of its originators; so great the vitality they infused into the movement; so intelligent their purchases, that, aided by the invaluable donations of an occasional scholarly contributor, the small seed dropped into the ground has, by degrees, developed into a large, sound, shapely and fruitful tree—an honor to the Order which has created it, a blessing to the families who enjoy its privileges, an ornament to the community in which it thrives.

The general classification of the books is made in the following order, which very well answers the purposes of shelf-arrangement: Atlases: belles-lettres; biography, letters and speeches; classics; congressional, state, municipal and law reports; games and sports; geography and history; novels; Odd-Fellowship; periodicals and newspapers, bound; poetry and drama;—reference: dictionaries, cyclopedias, catalogues, directories, etc.; science, art, philosophy; patent-office reports; social and political science; theology; voyages and travels. The standard works of all these departments, from the standpoint of an American library, are pretty fully represented. Deficiencies are constantly supplied, and current issues steadily maintained.

The library has seldom sought for rare editions for their own sake; for its means have never permitted it to lose sight of the interest of its members, and "editiones raræ et curiosæ" seldom contribute to this end. Bibliomania, pure and undefiled, has luckily never invaded our domain.

And yet in the course of years it has happened that in one way or another, the current of literature that has flowed uninterruptedly into this institution has borne upon its bosom, partly from chance, partly from the generosity of friends, partly from the very needs of the library, and the existence of original editions only, many old, curious, and perhaps rare volumes.

Premising that this collection is about the same in character as that of any American library of like proportions, we will proceed to mention some of the most noteworthy books in several of its departments.

In voyages and travels: The collection of the celebrated voyagers and discoverers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is very full. There is a fine Hakluyt, London, 1598–1600, three vols., in two-folio—with the Voyage to Cadiz—A. Churchill, London, 1704–32, six volumes, folio; Dalrymple, London, 1770, two vols., quarto; Burney, London, 1803, four volumes, quarto; Hawkesworth, London, 1785, four vols., quarto; Harris, London, 1705, two vols., folio; another copy, 1744–48; Pinkerton, London, 1808–14 seventeen vols., quarto; Navarette, Madrid, five vols. 8vo., 1858. Then come the single voyages or travels of many others, who, in all parts of the world, exhibited a genuine heroism, and whose spirit, fortified by the arms and equipment of modern science, survives in such men as Cameron and Stanley, our latest additions. The mention of a copy of Woodes Rogers, London, 1712, 8vo, and of La Hontan, Amsterdam, 1705, two vols., 12mo, completes our brief survey of this department.

In history we find: Zarate's (Carate) Hist del Peru, Anvers, 1555, 18mo; Garcilasso de la Vega Hist del Peru, Cordova, 1617, quarto; Royal Commentary of Peru, by same author, London, 1688; Res Brasiliæ per C. Barleum, Clivis, 1660, 18mo; De Solis, Mexico, Barcelona, 1691, quarto; Bernal Diaz, Nueva Espána, Madrid, 1632, folio; Ogilby's America, London, 1671, folio; Raleigh's Historie, London, 1652, folio, with Ross' Continuation; Herrera, Madrid, 1726–30, five vols., folio; Munoz, Madrid, 1793; Clavigero, London, 1797; Ixtlilxochitl, Paris, 1840. Of later periods: Picart's Ceremonies and Customs, London, 1731–36; Council of Trent, Italian by Polano, English by Brent, London, 1676, folio; Baker's Chron. London, 1665, folio; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, London, 1655–1723, six vols., folio; Burnet's Own Times, London, 1724–34, two vols., folio. In American History, and of the United States of the Union, we will only mention Douglass' North America, Boston, 1749; Colden's Canada, London, 1747, 8vo; Backus' New England, Boston, 1777; Hutchinson's Massachusetts, Salem, 1795, two vols., 8vo; Neal's New England, London, 1720, two vols., 8vo; Trumbull's Connecticut, Hartford, 1797, 8vo.

In biography: Howell's Lewis XIII (and Richelieu); Sanderson's Life and Raigne of King Charles, London, 1658, folio, containing a fine portrait, of which Mr. T. Herbert says in a letter to Sir W. Dugdale: "It is, in my judgment, the best portrait I have seen cut in copper of our late King." Darcie's Empresse Elizabeth, Invincible

Queene of England, translated out of the French, London, 1625, quarto; La Vida y Fray Junipero Serra por F. Palou, Mexico, 1787, quarto, a volume which is becoming exceedingly rare, it taking several years to fill the order for this copy in London, which is quoted by Quaritch at an enhanced price. This is a very important historic work in connection with early Spanish missions on this coast.

The library contains many dictionaries, a number of which are obsolete. There is a copy of Stephen's Thesaurus, 1572, folio, five vols.; and another of 1734; of Blount's Glossographia, London, 1681, 8vo, of Bayle, London, 1734, ten vols., folio; of Moreri, Paris, 1699, folio; of Hoffman, Lugduni Batavorum, 1698, four vols., folio. There is a Scapula, 1604, folio; an English-Dutch and Dutch-English Dictionary, by W. Sewel, Amsterdam, 1707, quarto; a Johnson, London, 1755, two vols., folio, the original edition, a fine copy.

Among the limited catalogue of ancient classics are a set of Valpy's Delphin Classics, London, one hundred and sixty-one volumes, 8vo; Teubner's Greek classics, Leipzig, one hundred and thirteen volumes, 12mo; an Aulus Gellius, Brixia, 1485, folio; Poetae Graeci Veteres; Coloniae Allobrogum, 1614, folio; Lucan's Pharsalia; Hugonis Grotii Notæ, et Thomæ Farnabii, Amsterodam, 1665, 24mo, a beautiful edition in parchment binding, not mentioned in any accessible bibliography;

the same work Englished, by Thos. May, Esq., London, 1631, 12mo.

The library has always paid particular attention to works pertaining to California and the northern Pacific coast, and a large part of the works on this subject are in its possession. No bibliography relating thereto would be complete which did not include many volumes already mentioned, such as Herrera, De Solis, etc. Besides these may be noticed Gomara, 1826; Torquemada, Madrid, 1723, three volumes, folio; Venegas, Madrid, 1757 (Spanish); London, 1759 (English); Cortez, Nueva Espana por Antonio Lorenzana, Mexico, 1770. This is the Lorenzana who says; "It is doubtful if the country of New Spain does not border on Tartary and Greenland, by the way of California on the former, and by New Mexico on the latter." Also, D'Auteroche's Voyage to California, London, 1778, 8vo; Begert's Nachrichten von Californien, Mannheim, 1773, 16mo; Relacion del Viage Hecho por las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana, en 1792, with an historical preface by Navarette, Madrid, 1802, 8vo, "which," says Taylor,* "is one of the most valuable works on the Alta California of the Spaniards of 1800." Woodes Rogers (already mentioned), this author remarks: "It is not yet certainly known whether it be an island or join the Continent. The Dutch say they formerly took a Spanish vessel in those seas, which had sailed round California, and found it to be an island. But this account cannot be depended on, and I choose to believe it joins to the Continent."

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* Alex. S. Taylor, the accomplished bibliographer of Santa Barbara.

In addition to these and many others of the earlier works, the library contains the long list of the journals, etc., of those modern travelers, whom curiosity or greed, or the search for health, have brought to this coast during the last forty years, from the realism of the "Two Years before the Mast," past the gushing Todd, and the credulous Mrs. Leslie, to the poetic prose of Taylor's "Between the Gates."

The library secures all the literature of Odd-Fellowship, and binds into permanent form the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges of the Order; its collection on this subject being almost unique.

This notice will be concluded with the mention of a few miscellaneous works.

But two editions of the scriptures require attention: The Bible, imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, 1606, 4to. This edition is known as the "Breeches Bible,'' from the translation of Genesis iii: 7, and the New Testament of Jesus Christ, Rhemes, 1582, 8vo. There is a curious old volume entitled, "Sermones Socci de Tempore Aestivali, imprinted in Daventria, per R. Pafford, folio, 1480." This work is valuable as a specimen of early printing, "being one of the first printed by the greatest early printer of the low countries, who only began to work in 1477."

Theatrum Terræ Sanctæ et Biblicarum Historiarum, auctore Christiano Adrichomio, Delpho Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1593, folio; Calvin's Institutes, Genoa, 1590, folio; an Aristotle, Græce et Latine, Isaac Casaubon, Lugduni, 1590, folio; Selden's Mare Clausum, London, 1636; Hesperides, Rome, 1646, folio, by John Baptiste Ferrari; Sidney's Pembroke's Arcadia, London, 1637, folio. "Ninth time published;" Cornelius Wytfliet's Descriptionis Plotemaicae Augmentum, Lovanii, 1597, folio, bound in embossed skin, fine condition. This is a noteworthy work in connection with California history, it being the oldest book published that relates to that subject. It contains twenty maps, of which two are of California, the line of its coast running due east and west.

Intro, in Chyromantiam, etc., Autore Joanne Indagine, Steynheim, 1522, 16mo, very rare and curious, with many interesting wood-cuts; Anatomy of Human Bodies, with one hundred and thirty-nine figures curiously cut in copper, Latin, London, folio, 1694; Catrou and Rouille's Roman History, done into English, 1728–37, six vols., folio; Kenelm Digby's Two Treatises on the Nature of Bodies and of Man's Soule, London, 1665, quarto; Aeneas Sylvius Epistolæ, folio, probably printed in 1477; Parallela Geographia Veteris et Novae, Auctore Philippo Brietio, Parisiis, 1648, two vols., quarto; Pope's Iliad, London, 1715–20, six vols., quarto, original edition; Claudii Ptolemaei Geographicæ, Enarrationis; Libri Octo Bilibaldo Pirckeymhero Interprete; Argentoragi, Johannes Grieningerus, folio, 1525, fifty wood-cut maps—Quaritch says (cat. 1877): "The Bodleian Library possesses only an imperfect copy of this edition, and there is none at all in the Grenville Library. The maps are the same as those in the edition of 1522. The last sheet is the famous map signed by L. F. (Laurentius Frisius), dated 1522, and entitled '*Orbis Typus Universalis*,' which bears the name America. This map is not a new one, but simply a reproduction of one in the Ptolemy of 1513, with the name America added."

In bringing this account to a close it is but just to say that it was impossible, with the limited space at our disposal, to mention all the works deserving notice. But this is our consolation: by the student it is not needed; and to those who require it, the treasures of the library are alway open.

Connected with the library is a reading-room, supplied with the leading periodicals of the day, free of access to subscribers and members of the Order.

The number of volumes now in the entire collection is nearly thirty-five thousand; last annual circulation, one hundred and four thousand and ten.

George A. Carnes is Librarian; A. H. Grayson, Assistant Librarian.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

So Leolin went; and as we task ourselves
To learn a language known but smatteringly,
In phrases here and there at random, toil'd
Mastering the lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances,
Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame.

THE Law Library of San Francisco was first organized in the year 1865, but was a feeble and unprogressive institution until 1870, when an Act of Legislature put it on a solid footing. This Act places the control of the library in the hands of a board of trustees, composed of the mayor of San Francisco, the judges of the several district courts in that city and county, and seven other trustees to be elected by the shareholders from time to time. The price of shares is fixed at one hundred dollars, and any person not a shareholder is entitled to enjoy the privileges of the library by paying a fee of two dollars and fifty cents a month, due annually or semi-annually, in advance. Each litigant plaintiff, in filing a complaint in any of the district courts of San Francisco, pays a docket-tax of one dollar towards the support of the library, which is, of course, supplied by the State with all California statutes and public documents.

The present location is a spacious room in Montgomery block, formerly a fashionable billiard saloon, with a row of windows on the north and south sides. On the east and west walls hang several large portraits of famous legal lights. The floor is covered with a Brussels carpet of suitable pattern, and desks, tables, and chairs, are conveniently ranged about. The book-cases are of black walnut, double-faced, and placed at right angles to the windows. The general appearance of the books is characterized by the underdone pie-crust look peculiar to the bindings of American law books (though some volumes appear as if they had staid too long in the oven). The rent and attendants are paid by the city and county.

The library contains about eighteen thousand volumes, and is steadily increasing, though now surpassed in extent by but one other law library in the United States (aside from the government library at Washington). The selection has been most painstaking and intelligent, and the collection is very perfect in all the various departments embraced, the aim being to secure complete sets of every series of law publications, as well as the latest and most perfect editions. It contains complete sets of all the law Reports of all the American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, New Zealand, and some of the other Colonies, courts, with all the ordinary text-books and standard legal authors in various languages, and includes about as good a collection of Criminal Trials as will anywhere be found. There are complete sets of the original Session Laws of many of the older States, and among the statutes are a number of early date, of which few other copies exist, some of which are not to be found in the libraries of the State from which they emanated. Among these may be noted The Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, 1715 and 1750; Laws of North Carolina, 1715; Laws of Maryland, 1799; and Acts of the First Session of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans, 1805.

There are also the Acts of the Confederate Congress and State Legislatures, passed during the rebellion; Hawaiian Statutes and Reports, a good collection of Congressional Reports, French and Spanish Laws, the latter being in frequent demand.

As necessary accessories to the law department, we find a very full collection of English Parliamentary and American Congressional History, and a number of current legal publications.

The trustees, realizing that a lawyer must be versed in other things besides law, have provided a good supply of miscellaneous books, and works of general reference. Among the latter are full sets of leading encyclopædias, dictionaries and encyclopædias of art, science and literature, and dictionaries in about thirty different languages. In addition to these, the library contains historical and biographical works, speeches of leading American and British statesmen, essays on political economy, finance, etc., documents relating to the early and colonial history of the United States, including California and the Pacific coast.

Collected by chance, as it were, a number of old and rare books have found their way into the library. Some contain curious inscriptions, difficult to decipher; others, autographs of famous men, long since dead and gone. A copy of Justinian's Institutes, printed at Venice, in 1478, retains its old parchment cover, with heavy ornaments of brass; several of the pages are slightly mutilated, and a Latin inscription states that it is from the library of the St. Augustine Monks, Freiburg, Germany, 1623, and was despoiled in the time of the Heretics. A Register of Forms, printed in 1538, and Jus Maritimus, 1667, are both books rarely seen and excellently preserved.

The library also embraces a full set of Le Moniteur Universal, 1790–1837; files of leading California newspapers, and full sets of leading magazines and periodicals.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

No especial attention has, we believe, been paid by the Association to the gathering of books. The novelty of the field to be occupied by artistic enterprise, and the many calls for expenditure in other and perhaps more pressing needs, in view of the infancy of the study in this State, have made the hoarding of art-literature a secondary interest.

But still the friends of the establishment have not been altogether idle even in the matter of books, as the collection, of say from twenty-five hundred to three thousand volumes, attests. These are in the main of a very expensive character—huge folios, collections of prints, elaborately illustrated works—each one of which seems to have something about it to make it prized as a work of *one* kind of art, independent of its object in literature.

The Association has, for convenience of reference, attached a catalogue of its books to its latest publication. From among the names put down, we gather: Vasari, Spooner, Owen Jones, Taine, Lacroix, Bryan, Burty, Lübke, Crowe, Cavalcaselle, Allan Cunningham, Eastlake, Paderni Pompeo, Gavarni, Kugler, Waagen, Winckelmann, Wornum, Chevreul, Hogarth, Visconte, Knight, King, Flaxman, Lodge, Niessen, Penley, Reynolds, Scott, Westmacott, Viardot, Wey, Wrench, Bassoli, Otis, Fuseli, Kellerhaven, and others treating directly or incidentally of art, their works strengthened by a wealth of illustration, making each book a gem of bibliography.

It would be difficult to select a number limited enough for this article of the titles in the catalogue. Architecture, series of executed examples of ecclesiastical and domestic structures, from designs of modern architects, folio, London, Atchley & Co., 1858; Byzantine, examples of edifices in the East during earliest Christianity, folio, Charles Texier, London, 1864; Appiani, Andrea: Fastes de Napoleon I., folio, Paris; Art in the Middle Ages, Paul Lacroix, New York, 1870; Bible Cuts, Hans Holbein; Flemish Painters—Painting in Italy—Crowe and Cavalcaselle, octavo, London, John Murray, 1864; Ercolano, Depinti Musaici ed altri Monumenti, rinvenute negli Scari, Paderno Pompeo; Galerie des Peintres les plus célèbres, Firmin Didot Frères, folio, Paris, 1844–5; Works of Hogarth, in folio; Kugler's Handbooks of Painting; Lübke's History of Art; Vasari's Lives of Painters; Knight's Vases and Ornaments; Visconti's Iconographie Grecque and Romaine; Winckelmann's History of Ancient Art; Wrench's Recollections of Naples.

But, we do not know where to stop in enumeration.

It is to be hoped that the pupils pay proper respect to the books which have so great intrinsic value. Over the cases, the Association should put a *Procul, o procul este profani* (and for that matter *profanæ* as well); and that no hand should reach out for a volume unless clear of all reminiscences of the palette. Dirty handling is a communistic vice of all society collections; and it is a peculiar grief in the case of illustrated works.

The Association should congratulate itself upon its decided beginning in book-collecting.

LA LIGUE NATIONALE FRANCAIS.

THIS library was first started by the "Ligue Nationale Français" during the year 1874, with books donated. On the fifth of October, 1874, the date of the first published report, the donations amounted to two thousand one hundred and thirty-six volumes. The library was formally opened on the twenty-sixth of January, 1876, in the premises still occupied, consisting of two large communicating rooms on the first floor of the Johnson Building on Sutter street.

On the thirtieth of April, 1877, the collection consisted of ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-three volumes, acquired as follows:

Donated by the United States Government, or Public Officers	445	volumes
Donated by the general public	7,759	"
Bought by the Directors	2,559	"
Total	10,763	"

Number, after deducting books of no value, 9,669.

The library having no funds at its disposal, had to depend to a certain extent on voluntary subscriptions or donations.

Strenuous efforts were made to raise funds by balls, picnics, amateur theatricals, etc., in addition to the amount accruing from subscriptions, but the deficit on April 30, 1877, was six hundred and sixty-two dollars. During the twelve months ending with this date, the books taken from the library by subscribers amounted to eight thousand and fifty-five volumes, of which eighty-one and eighty-nine per cent. consisted of works of fiction.

On April 30, 1878, the number of volumes had increased to eleven thousand and thirty-nine. The deficit for the year was three hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty cents, or a gain of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents for the year. The number of books withdrawn was sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-four, over double the circulation of the previous year, eighty-six per cent. consisting of works of fiction.

The library contains many fine sets of works by the most famous French authors. In history may be noted the works of Mézeray, Rollin, Gervinus, Cantu, Mommsen, Grote, Guizot, Buckle, as well as those of Thiers, L. Blanc, Bancroft, Irving, Michelet, Henry Martin, Capefigue, Vaulabelle, Lanfrey, a reprint of the Moniteur Universel, consisting of thirty-nine illustrated volumes; also a large number of memoirs.

In classical works the productions of Malherbes, Corneille, Racin[illegible] Boileau, Moliere, Mme. de Sévigné, Bossuet, Voltaire, Rousseau, Buffon.

Among later authors are noticeable the works of Châteaubriant, Mme. de Staël, Lamartine, V. Hugo, A. de Musset, Sainte-Beuve, Taine, Jules Simon, and many others.

Among periodicals and illustrated publications are la Revue des Deux Mondes, complete; le l'Univers illustré; le Monde illustré; le Musée Universel; le Petit Journal pour Rire; la Revue Politique et Littéraire; la Revue Scientifique; l'Echo du Pacifique; le Courrier de San Francisco, etc.

The library also includes the splendid collection of la Gazette des Beaux-Arts, in thirty-five volumes; Grand Dictionnaire Universel, by Larousse; Bayle's Dictionary, French edition of 1597; Dictionnaire Technologique, twenty-one volumes; and a large number of works of reference, among others an almost unique collection of Laws, Edicts and Treaties of Peace, collected from 1399.

The works in the English language number about one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine volumes, comprising a number of classical works and novels by the best English and American writers, with some literary and scientific periodicals, works of reference, and United States Government publications.

The terms of subscription are as follows: Entrance fee, one dollar; monthly fee, fifty cents. Subscribers may take out two volumes, to be kept not longer than fifteen days.

The library is open every day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), from 12 to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

This collection, consisting of about three thousand volumes, is at the Pioneers' Building, on Montgomery street, in San Francisco. It consists chiefly of encyclopædias, architectural and scientific works, biographies and histories, the early history of California and early explorations of the Pacific Coast being made a specialty.

The collection contains a large number of bound sets of such periodicals as the Atlantic, Overland, London Society, Frazer's, Scribner's, Knickerbocker, Temple Bar, etc., with many newspapers files of California.

Among Spanish books and editions of some rarity are Torque Monarchia Indiana, published in Madrid, in 1723, in three volumes; Historia General De Los Hechos De Los Castellanos, by Leon, Decada Segunda al Rey Nuestrò Señor, four vellum covered volumes, published in Madrid, in 1726; and De Simboli Transportati al Morale D'al P'Adre Daniello Bartoli, a tiny vellum-covered book, published in Bologna, in 1686.

Other books not often seen are Furtenbach's Architectura Universalis, 1635; The Knights of St. John and Management of its Army, published in 1685; Nicholas Machiavel's works, London, 1610; Rees' Cyclopædia, four folio volumes, London, 1716; Cramer's French Dictionary, three vellum-covered volumes, Paris, 1712; The Fable of the Bees, 1730; Voyage to Arabia the Blest, 1732; and The English Spy, illustrated by Cruikshank.

The room devoted to library purposes is a large and well-lighted hall on the first floor of the Pioneers' Building, very simply but attractively furnished. Long oak tables, covered with papers and magazines, extend along the sides of the room, and cane arm-chairs are distributed about the room. The cases are of oak, massive, but plainly finished; the carpet a Brussels, of tiny moss figure, the colors corresponding with the oaken finish of the room. At either end of the room is a fire-place with marble mantel, above the south mantel a full sized portrait of James Lick, the generous beneficiary of this and other California institutions, representing him seated in a large easy chair, his right arm resting on a marble-topped stand, upon which is a crystal vase filled with flowers. In one corner stands a bust of the lamented Starr King, and above the cases two busts of pioneers.

The whole room is well in keeping with the simple habits and plain tastes of many of the members, and at the same time a pleasant place for pioneers to meet together, read, smoke or gossip about early experience of '49.

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

This library is of a peculiarly special character, consisting of a little over four hundred volumes relating principally to microscopy and optics, and those branches of natural history illustrated by these sciences. It is believed to be the most complete, of its kind, in the United States; numbering among its volumes every work of any value that has been published on the subject of the microscope for the past one hundred and fifty years, as well as the rarest and most valuable works on subjects connected with the science of microscopy. These are in different languages, English, French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian and Latin; and are, in most instances, profusely and beautifully illustrated in the highest style of the engraver's and colorist's art. Among them may be mentioned: Ehrenberg's Microgeologie, in two vols., folio; Tulasne's Great Work on the Fungi, in three vols., folio; Grenville's Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, in six vols.; Dictionnaire Universal d'Historie Naturelle, thirteen vols. text, three vols. plates; Stephen's Entomology, twelve vols.; Agassiz' Natural History of the United States, four vols., folio; besides complete sets of the microscopic journals and other scientific periodicals.

The Society was formed about eight years since, and numbers some forty members. Its rooms are in Thurlow Block, on Kearny street.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This library is at the Pythias Castle, on Market street, near Fifth. It contains about fifteen hundred volumes, mostly adapted to general circulation among the members of the Order, and was founded four years ago, when Mr. R. B. Woodward, of Woodard's Gardens, contributed two hundred and fifty volumes. It is supported by the twelve lodges of this Order in the city.

Y. M. C. A.

The library of the Young Men's Christian Association consists of over five thousand volumes, and is located in their building, on Sutter street. The financial reverses of the Society have not contributed to the prosperity of the library, but it is to be hoped that the dark days will soon pass over. The collection is very general in character; terms the same as those of the Mechanics' Institute.

SAN JOSE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This is a private subscription library, of four thousand two hundred and fifteen volumes, opened September 19th, 1872. It occupies two rooms in Knox Block, one, sixteen by sixty-four feet, and the other sixteen by twenty feet. The Librarian is Geo. W. Fentress.

Note.—It is a matter of much regret that we are unable to present any account of the splendid scientific library of the Academy of Science, consisting of more than sixteen thousand volumes, many of them rare and even unique. An elaborately prepared description, kindly made by the Librarian, Mr. Troyer, was lost in the mail, when too late to procure another.

TABLE

GIVING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE VARIOUS PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

G. R. Williams	600
Lloyd & Newlands	3220
M. G. Cobb	1570
Stewart, Van Clief & Herrin	1820
H. H. Haight	1420
J. T. Boyd	826
H. P. Bowie	659
Pratt & Metcalf	525
Jarboe & Harrison	1750
H. I. Thornton	706
McAllisters & Bergin	5150
Winans & Belknap	2000
Tilden & Wilson	980
Wm. Hayes	930
Cowles & Drawn	675
J. F. Finn	560
W. H. Patterson	3690
J. B. Harmon	1165
C. N. Fox	925
Gray & Haven	1000
Cowdery & Preston	950
O. P. Evans	500
Stetson & Houghton	1036
Milton Andros	1402
Van Dyke & Wells	1050
Delos Lake	1450
Robinson, Olney & Byrne	984
S. M. Wilson	3450

Napthaly, Freidenreich & Ackerman	1627
D. J. Murphy	800
C. B. Darwin	900
Coghlan & McClure	550
Wheaton & Scrivner	800
L. Quint	1200
E. J. & J. H. Moore	860
T. R. Wise	650
Estee & Boalt	1000
Robert Harrison	1000
S. W. Holladay	500
J. C. Cary	500
Wm. Blanding	550
S. V. Smith	750
John Garber	1550
Columbus Bartlett	700
R. P. & J. Clement	1500

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NOTE.—In explanation it may be well to say that it was found impracticable to make a complete index, but deemed expedient to substitute what might be called a general guide to the contents, indicating works as far as possible by their character, naming by title only a few choice or notable books that could not be readily classified.

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